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# The New York Times

Section 4

THE WEEK IN REVIEW

Sunday, November 21, 1976

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## Money matters

### Bankruptcy Court's Decision on N.Y. City's \$1 Billion Debt

Bankruptcy court in New York City ruled that the city's \$1 billion debt is not a general obligation of the city, but a debt of the Municipal Assistance Corporation. The court's decision is a landmark ruling in the history of municipal finance.

### Carter's Issue Is Now His Problem

President-elect Jimmy Carter's economic plan is being tested by the current economic conditions. His promise to reduce inflation is a major challenge for his administration.

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## Keynes and Freud Meet In the Free Market

By PAUL LEWIS  
Economic man is not playing by the rule book again. That is not very surprising, because he seldom has. All the same, it is awkward for professional economists when the laws of "the dismal science" are flouted on the scale they have been in the recent recession, for it suggests psychologists may know more about the path to prosperity or other, less inviting, places in the economic landscape than gentlemen with slide rules.

### Personal Perceptions Becloud the Dismal Science

• Even the free market has proved a disappointment. Adam Smith, the father of classical economic theory called it "the invisible hand" that would secure the welfare of all. But a cartel of oil exporting countries have grabbed most of the chips on the table, and there seems to be nothing that can be done about it.

Yet as Prof. Walter W. Rostow of the University of Texas says, none of this would seem so disconcerting to economists if they had read more economic history. For this is not the first time the world has experienced "stagflation," the combination of high unemployment and high inflation. Mr. Rostow finds regular occurrences of stagflation in 18th-century and 19th-century Europe, when harvests failed, food prices shot up and industry slumped because people had less money left to buy other goods.

Moreover, these earlier episodes of stagflation were weirdly similar to our own, for on each occasion rising raw material prices were a major cause of the trouble, although this time oil as well as grain was the villain.

The reaction of ordinary people then was similar, as well. Those who could also tended to hoard liquid funds. In 19th-century Britain, Professor Rostow found, loans were called in and the Bank of England had to rescue country banks, just as the Federal Reserve Board and other central banks throughout the world have been bailing out struggling banks during the past few years.

Dr. George Katona of the University of Michigan, an authority on what he terms "psychological economics," does not find this surprising, even though stockpiling goods might seem to make better sense than saving money. His studies of the behavior of the American consumer since the end of World War II show that only twice, in 1950 at the outset of the Korean War and again in 1972, did he react to inflation or other uncertainties by hoarding goods. At other times, he just saved more money.

The explanation, in his view, is that most consumers are rich enough to make discretionary purchases. In times of uncertainty, the normal reaction is to buy fewer unnecessary things and accumulate money for essentials. The same phenomenon probably occurred in earlier ages, though on a smaller

## Rich, Poor Nations: All in Trouble

By ANN CRITTENDEN  
As Adam and Eve goes, Adam turned to comfort his sobbing mate. "Don't cry, dear," he reassured her, "we're just living in an age of transition."

While the global economy may not be facing anything as epochal as the loss of paradise, there is an uneasy feeling among many that the international system may have drifted into unfamiliar and hostile territory. The immediate cause of the apprehension is the impending increase in the world price of oil, on top of the stumbling of the economic recovery in Western Europe and Japan, after a similar slowdown in the rate of real growth (after discounting the effects of inflation) in the United States.

In the second half of 1976, the 24 major industrial nations are now expected to show a disappointing annual real growth rate of only 3.5 percent, after a 6.5 increase in the first half of the year, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris.

The latest estimates, for a 5 percent rate of real growth in 1976 (after discounting the effects of inflation) followed by a 4 percent rate next year represent, in effect, a slide back toward stagnation only a year after the world economy began to recover from the worst recession in 40 years. And while few analysts are predicting that a new recession is in the wings, the estimates do not even take into consideration another oil price increase.

Even more troubling is the fact that the usual counterpart of slow growth—stable prices—has vanished with the nickel candybar. What was once patronizingly called the English disease, or stagflation, a combination of inflation and slow growth, has become a worldwide epidemic. Compared with the average rate of inflation in the 1960's for example, the annual rate in the first half of 1976 had roughly doubled in Japan and the United States, had tripled in France, Britain and Canada and was alarmingly high in Italy.

At the same time, unemployment, which once rarely kept company with inflation, is now also roughly double what it was during the 1960's in Western Europe and the United States.

The sluggishness, it is generally agreed, is a result of the failure of business capital investment to provide the second-stage boost to the recovery that was launched by consumer spending. But economists have no real explanations for the deeper question of the possible structural changes in the way the world economy is working. The causes suggested range from the disappearance of cheap energy and raw materials to unchecked expansion of the world



money supply and to rigidities in the industrial system that prevent prices and wages from adjusting to falling demand.

The economists' theories failed, too, to explain the workings of another major shift in the international economy, the emergence of floating exchange rates. These were expected to enable countries in international payments surplus or deficit to adjust automatically; simply put, as a nation began to buy more than it sold abroad, the value of its currency would fall, its exports would become cheaper and more competitive greater foreign sales would stimulate demand for its currency, and equilibrium would be restored.

In practice, export prices have proved as sticky as any others, and as weak countries' currencies fell, the primary result was to make their imports more expensive, thereby increasing their inflation, and further weakening their currencies. In the last two years, Britain, Italy and perhaps France have fallen into this downward spiral.

The slowdown and inflation in the industrial countries has taken its heaviest toll in the non-oil-producing developing countries, which like Britain and Italy,

scale, because fewer people enjoyed such affluence. Similar explanations could be offered for the other apparent exceptions to the laws of economic behavior. Businessmen and workers have always been reluctant to reduce the price of what they sell, whether it is goods or labor, when demand falls off. Even despots historically have been unable to stop merchants from forcing up prices, either by hoarding scarce goods or withholding those in plentiful supply from the market. As for wage rates, Lord Keynes based his whole approach to economic theory on the assumption that workers could never price themselves back into jobs at times of recession by lowering their rate of hire. He knew that wage rates had not fallen in Britain during the great depression of the 1930's, although millions were out of work.

If workers would not work for less when times were bad, Lord Keynes suggested, governments should expand the total demand for labor by printing money and spending it on works projects of their own. That is the way the industrial nations have tried to preserve high employment ever since. But even this so-called "Keynesian Revolution" may not be so new. For when the monarchs of medieval Europe lacked the means to build castles or fight wars, both ways of creating jobs at the time, they debased the coinage, which was little different from Keynes' idea of printing more money.

Neither is there anything very unusual about the emergence of the oil-producers' cartel in the last three years. Free markets may indeed maximize individual welfare in the end, but in practice governments and individuals have found the lure of monopoly impossible to resist. The towns of the Hanseatic League tried to monopolize trade in Northern Europe in the 16th century, just as Queen Elizabeth I had created monopolies for herself in the lucrative salt and tobacco trade. Every speculator still dreams of "cornering" a commodity market.

The truth is that while economic textbooks may explain how individuals and countries ought to behave, they are a poor guide to how they will behave in practice. All sorts of other factors enter into the equation, on the natural level as well as the personal. The real springs of economic action often seem buried in the mysteries of the psyche.

Paul Lewis is a New York Times reporter who specializes in economic affairs.

have survived since the 1973 oil crisis only by acquiring a staggering foreign debt of more than \$170 billion. Most of that total is concentrated in the "middle income" countries such as Brazil and Mexico, each with an estimated \$22.5 billion in foreign debt.

No precedent exists for these massive international imbalances, or for the fact that the private banking system has financed much of them including almost half of the total debt of the developing countries.

The immediate answer proposed by most nations is a general debt moratorium, although the heaviest borrowers among them have dissented, not wanting to ruin their credit standing by even suggesting such a course. The debt has become the central issue in talks winding up between representatives of the industrialized nations and the developing nations in Paris.

Goaded by their underdeveloped allies, who increasingly feel that the oil producers have done little for them other than raise their import bills, the oil nations last week said that progress in the Paris talks—largely meaning concessions by the West on debt and commodity price stabilization—will be linked to their decision on how much to raise the price of oil.

The final ministerial meeting of the "North-South dialogue" of 27 nations is scheduled for mid-December, as is the coming oil producers gathering. Now both meetings may be postponed, as the fragile developing world alliance waits to see whether the new Carter Administration will be more forthcoming in negotiations than its predecessor.

By all indications, this may well be the case. President-elect Carter's economic advisers have indicated a greater responsiveness to the troubles of the developing nations, specifically by expressing interest in certain price-stabilizing commodity agreements, and in the possibility of converting short-term commercial debt of the poorer nations into longer-term World Bank loans.

Domestically, the Democrats are committed to a higher level of growth in the United States, which would in turn stimulate exports to the rest of the world, and have stressed the need for similar, more stimulative policies in West Germany and Japan.

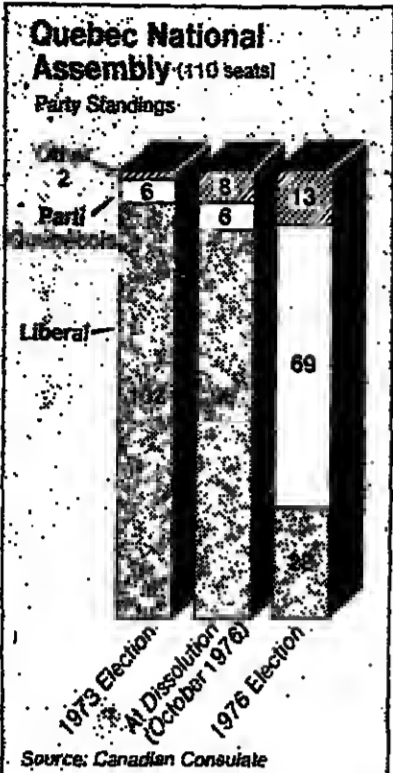
In short, the incoming Administration seems more worried about the instabilities in the global economy than President Ford's advisers, and more willing to experiment with solutions. But these cautious Democrats aren't making any promises that the new activism means that happy times will be here again, at least in the immediate future.

Ann Crittenden is an economics writer for The New York Times.

# The World

In Summary

## The Quebec Separatists Take Power



The voters of Quebec Province have toppled an incumbent Government, apparently because they identified it with corruption and incompetence. In its place last week they chose a party that favors Quebec's independence from Canada although, according to polls, a majority of Québécois are still against that idea.

On the face of it, the victory of René Lévesque's Parti Québécois over the incumbent Liberal Party regime headed by Premier Robert Bourassa was an extraordinary upset. Mr. Bourassa says he will now leave politics. Before the election the Lévesque party had held only six seats in the 110-seat National Assembly, the province's legislature; in the new legislature it will have 69.

The popular vote, however, shows a more modest if still significant swing. In 1973, the Parti Québécois got 30 percent of the votes; this time it got 41 percent. The Liberals got 55 percent in 1973, dropping to 34 percent now. But the Liberal fallout did not all go to Mr. Lévesque's party. Minor parties this time got 25 percent of the vote, compared with 15 percent in 1973.

In the campaign, Mr. Lévesque concentrated less on the issue of independence for the French-speaking province than on offering an alternative to a regime beset by charges of corruption and poor handling of the economy. But it is inevitable that he will have to confront the Canadian Federal Government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, himself a French-Canadian, on the independence question.

Mr. Trudeau, by fostering bilingualism (which really means fostering the speaking of French outside Quebec) and giving Quebec greater control over social programs, has sought to defuse the ethnic conflict. He made clear last week he will fight to keep Canada one nation. He said Mr. Lévesque had been given a "mandate to form a government... not to separate the province from the rest of Canada."

For his part Mr. Lévesque is pledged to stage a provincial referendum on independence probably within two years. He may, however, face pressure to call the vote sooner because anti-separatist forces believe public sentiment is now against the move, but that delay could give Mr. Lévesque time to use his new office to propagandize for independence.

No one expects a repetition of Bull Run on the Ottawa River but the increased possibility of partition of Canada has profound significance for Canadians and Americans. Canada is not only by far the largest market for United States exports, it is also by far the largest source of raw material imports. Iron ore, asbestos and paper products from Quebec form a substantial part of that trade.

Negotiations are scheduled among the Ottawa Government, Quebec and the nine other provinces on revising Canada's constitution. That document, the British North America Act, was passed in 1867 by the Westminster Parliament. Periodically since then efforts have been made to replace it with Canadian legislation. All the efforts have failed.

## Portugal to Get A Large U.S. Loan

The United States, which publicly opposed the Marxist administration in Chile and secretly contributed to its ouster, has agreed to lend at least \$300 million to the Socialist Government of Portugal. Washington remembers the Chilean episode for the censure that followed disclosure of the United States' covert activities; Lisbon is haunted by the internal weaknesses of the Chilean Government of the late Dr. Salvador Allende Gossens that created the opening for outside interference.

Dr. Allende's Government was a coalition of Socialists, Communists and radical leftist groups. The Portuguese Prime Minister, Mario Soares, formed a one-party Cabinet four months ago, although his Socialist Party won only a plurality in parliamentary elections, and he has stated repeatedly that he will not form a Communist-Socialist alliance. Where Dr. Allende was pushed by his coalition partners to accelerate leftist reforms to the probable detriment of the Chilean economy, Mr. Soares has proposed austerity measures and a policy of "competitive coexistence" with the private sector, halting nationalizations and promoting labor discipline to retain and attract investment capital. Portugal also has made clear its intention to remain within the Western military alliance and is seeking admission to the European Economic Community.

These differences between the Allende and Soares Governments, and Washington's desire to keep what it regards as a stable and non-Communist government in power in Portugal, prompted the American loan. While many of the Socialist austerity measures have been unpopular, Mr. Soares contends they are necessary to alleviate a state of near bankruptcy left by a series of ephemeral governments following the revolution of April 1974. Portugal's balance of payments deficit for the current year is conservatively estimated at more than \$1 billion and its gold reserves are almost depleted.

## Chile Frees Prisoners

The Chilean junta that deposed the Allende Government in 1973 announced last week that it was freeing all but 20 of its remaining 300 political prisoners, whose detention has aroused protest in many nations, prominent among them the United States. Congress specifically cited the issue when it decided to bar military aid to Chile and limited economic assistance to an annual \$30 million and President-elect Jimmy Carter has said he would never propose aid to Chile unless the human rights situation there substantially improved.

## U.S. Says No To Hanoi at U.N.

Nearly 20 months after the war in Vietnam ended, 795 Americans still listed as missing (presumably they are dead) remain a major bargaining lever as Washington and Hanoi move to construct a postwar relationship.

Last week, the United States again vetoed Vietnam's application for admission to the United Nations. The reason given was Hanoi's failure to provide what the United States regards as a full accounting of everything Vietnam knows of the missing servicemen. The two countries have begun diplomatic talks in Paris, but the United States has stated repeatedly that it will not establish ties until the issue is resolved.

Whether the Vietnamese have more information than they have already provided is not known.

Newly unified Vietnam wants American economic aid, or at least an end to the United States' current trade embargo, to further a policy of economic independence. Hanoi already has acquired membership in such bodies as the International Monetary Fund and the Asian Development Bank.

Assuming the Vietnamese can and do clarify the status of the missing Americans, however, there is no guarantee they will receive substantial monetary help. Even if President-elect Jimmy Carter proposes such aid—and Mr. Carter has not said if he will do so—there remains the question of whether Congress will support him.

## Spain Decides to Vote Once More

The parliament bequeathed to Spain by the late dictator, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, has voted its own demise and replacement by the country's first democratically elected legislature in four decades. The approval last week by the Cortes—by a large margin—was a concrete sign that while nothing really has changed in Spain, in a sense everything has.

In addition to the Cortes, the authoritarian structures of the Franco era are still intact. The police still



Premier Adolfo Suarez of Spain.

# An Uneasy Alliance: Canada and Its Provinces

By HENRY GINIGER

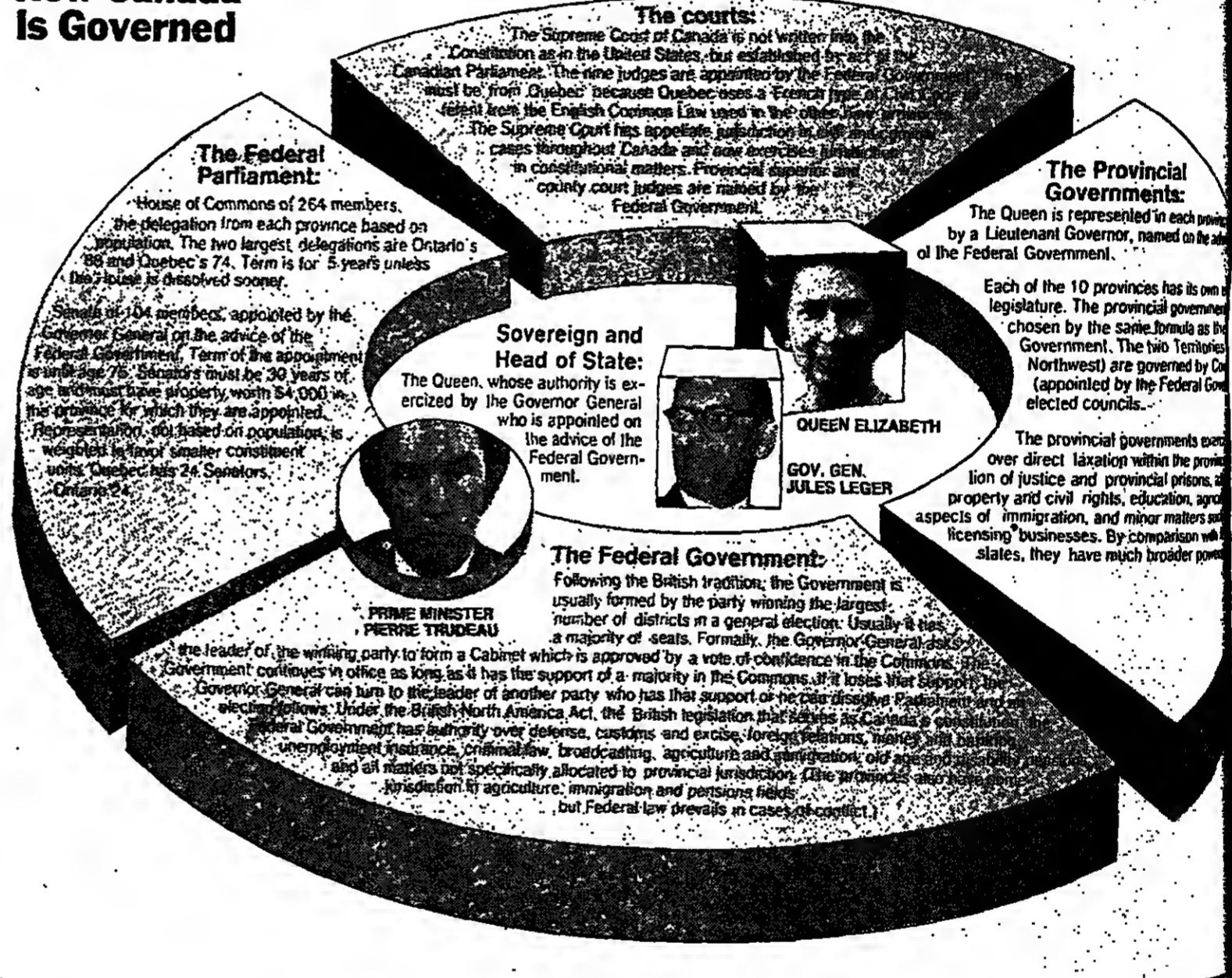
MONTREAL—Two French Canadians are to meet next month in one of the more dramatic confrontations in modern Canadian history. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, whose home town is Montreal, is Prime Minister of Canada and is responsible for maintaining its territorial integrity. René Lévesque, whose home town is also Montreal, is Premier-elect of Quebec after last week's election, and he wants to lead his province eventually to independence.

Both men are governing under extraordinarily complicated and delicate arrangements. Canada is commonly, and rightly, thought of as a sovereign nation able to make its own decisions in foreign and internal matters. Yet, Canada's basic constitution is not in Ottawa but in London where, moreover, its chief of state resides. Queen Elizabeth's rule over Canada is more symbolic than anything else, but what is not symbolic is the British North America Act of 1867, which remains the basic charter of the Canadian nation.

The Quebec election involved more than just a change of parties and government. Because the Parti Québécois has as its fundamental option the independence of Quebec, suddenly the rest of Canada must look on Quebec in a different light. But Mr. Lévesque must not only deal with Canada but with Britain as well. And Queen Elizabeth is thrust into the role of George III trying to stave off a form of rebellion on the North American continent.

In each Canada Yearbook summarizing the state of the Canadian nation at the end of every year, there appears the following explanation of Canada's constitutional arrangement:

## How Canada Is Governed



## Rebuilding In Lebanon

crack down harder on extremists of the left than of the right; independent labor unions have yet to be legalized and the only authorized parties are right of center.

But the momentum for democracy has grown to such an extent since Franco's death a year ago that even the largely conservative deputies of the Cortes apparently realized that to have a say in Spain's future, they must renounce the institutions of its past. The bill authorizing elections by next June for a two-chamber parliament (the lower house will be entirely elected; the other partially appointed) will be submitted to a national referendum before Christmas and is expected to be approved.

In the next few weeks, the appointed Prime Minister, Adolfo Suarez, is expected to start negotiations with the various political factions to construct an electoral law specifying how many candidates can run where, and he will put the law into force by decree.

Problems remain. While the centrist and left-of-center parties are expected to seek and acquire legal status, the Suarez Government has yet to decide whether to legalize the Communists. (A probable compromise would be to let some Communists run as individuals.)

Political violence, particularly among the Catalans or Basques, could flare and spark terrorism from the right. Overriding all is the state of the Spanish economy, which has been undermined by strikes and lagging investment. While these problems may persist for the first time since 1936 it will almost certainly be a democratic government that will be attempting to resolve them.

"Although the essential principles of cabinet government are based in custom or in constitutional usage, the Federal structure of Canadian government rests on the explicit written provisions of the British North America Act. Apart from the creation of a Federal union, the dominant feature of the act and indeed of the Canadian federation was the distribution of powers between the central or Federal government on the one hand and the component provincial governments on the other. In brief, the primary purpose was to grant to the Parliament of Canada legislative jurisdiction over all subjects of common interest while giving to the provincial legislatures jurisdiction over all matters of local or particular interest."

Provincial jurisdiction extends to such matters as schools, roads, urban affairs and social welfare. The provinces have taxing powers equal to the Federal Government in a direct field but are restricted as far as indirect taxation is concerned. Quebec and other provinces depend on Ottawa to finance many of their programs and this dependency creates resentments. Because it restricts local freedoms, the provinces can to a considerable extent set their own economic and social policies including the establishment of minimum wages and conditions governing investments. But, as in the United States, such matters as defense and foreign affairs, including the setting of tariffs are Federal responsibilities as are communications, including the licensing of radio and television stations.

Following World War II, in which the Federal Government gathered greater power to itself, there has been an increasing tendency on the part of the provinces to want more autonomy. This tendency is accelerated by the political diversity of the governments. The Liberal Party is in power in Ottawa and differs in philosophy from the Conservative and Socialist regimes in power in some provinces and, even from the departing Liberal regime in Quebec. In Quebec, the Liberal Party is run independently of the federal Liberal Party although many persons belong to both. The separation occurred in 1960 as a result of an upsurge of nationalism in Quebec.

The history of the federation since the act was passed is consequently one of tension between the Federal power in Ottawa and the local power in what has been, since 1949, 10 provinces. Nowhere has this tension been greater than between Ottawa and Quebec because of the simple difference between the English-speaking majority on the one hand and the French-speaking minority on the other.

Ever since Britain defeated France on the Plains of Abraham above Quebec City in 1756, French Que-

bec has felt the need to defend itself against power whether in Ottawa or in London. French governments have traditionally sought to concentrate powers at the expense of the Federal Government. This will now be more true than ever since Québecois in power. The party has stated that it intends to begin a step-by-step program with Ottawa to increase local responsibility in the immediate future, the province wants the Social Security system in which billions of dollars are at stake, and over the long term French Canada remains French or Québécois.

These issues have been debated by the "constitution home" by substituting a Commission for the British act. The Commission agreed among themselves over what powers they would like to see transferred to the provinces. Just so long as the British act provides for a completely free trade area, the British North America Act made no provision for an amendment of the constitution by any legislative authority in Canada. The power of the Canadian Parliament to amend the constitution was established only for the rights and privileges of provincial or governments. There continues to be in the act for secession.

Even assuming the best will in the world toward Quebec's demands—a big assumption—given Mr. Trudeau's determination, he is one French Canadian who does not want to break up Canada—Quebec at one point have to deal not only with Ottawa but with the British House of Commons. From all indications he is in the mood to preserve the unity of the Canadian federation.

Would there be an Abraham Lincoln fight a civil war over the issue and the Crown? Both eventualities are more than possible and all sides may then come around to a conception of Quebec's place on the American continent. The major concern of Ottawa and London is that not only Quebec but other provinces, with strong economic ties to the United States, may also succumb to the temptations as Quebec. The British North America Act amended 14 times by the British Parliament will surely be the hardest.

Henry Giniger is a correspondent for the New York Times, based in Montreal.

## Rhodesia Talks Unsuccessful

With the meeting in Geneva moving at an apparently negligible pace, the racial war in Rhodesia has intensified. The white minority government of Prime Minister Ian D. Smith claims military "victories," but the question remains: Just how long can Rhodesian forces contain the black nationalist guerrillas should the Geneva conference fail to agree on a mechanism for a peaceful transfer to majority rule?

There were several indications last week that the whites were capable of resisting for some time. Although outnumbered by the nationalists, Government forces are much better trained. They also have assurances that South Africa, a major supplier of arms and ammunition, and Rhodesia's sole conduit for weaponry shipped through the network of international sanctions, will not block deliveries provided the whites fulfill their commitment to try to work out a settlement in Geneva.

The guerrillas are supported by the five so-called front-line African nations, but with the exception of Mozambique, where most of the insurgents are based, the support is essentially political. They receive most of their weapons from the Soviet Union, which reportedly has stopped up deliveries in recent weeks.

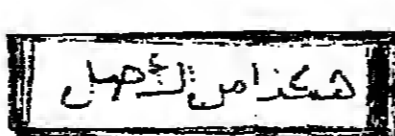
The Smith Government troops killed 31 guerrillas in southeastern Rhodesia in which it said was the highest toll in any single engagement. Mozambique said its forces attacked an army camp on the border, using 20 aircraft. Seven of the planes were shot down.

In Geneva, negotiations stalled over a date for independence under majority rule. Bishop Muzorewa, leader of one of the factions represented, accused nationalist leaders of "cheap power politics" by "stalling" the process. He said that Bishop Muzorewa and his black delegation leader had shown partiality by the actions of the talks.

## Brazil's Bishops Speak Out

The Roman Catholic Church, frequently critical of Brazil's Government, has delivered its most outspoken condemnation so far of the regime's "terrorism, unjust distribution of land and failure to protect the Indian's from white exploitation."

The statement last week was issued at the National Conference of Bishops directed against the Government of President Ernesto Geisel who took office in 1974, with the expressed purpose of bettering church-state relations.



# The World Continued



Soares of Portugal and the ghostly reminder, Allende of Chile

Walter Curcio

## The Aftermath of Portugal's evolution Is Expensive

By MARVINE HOWE

After two and a half years of revolutionary change, Portugal is threatened with economic collapse. It has plummeted, consumption has soared, inflation at 30 percent, investment is standing still and is running out fast. Minister Mario Soares has told the Portuguese they must begin to pay the bill, jeopardizing his party and that of his minority Socialist Government in four months in power, the Soares Government has taken a number of unpopular steps to correct its and abuses of the revolution, but their salutary effects are only just beginning to be seen. "We in the common sense of the Portuguese people," remarked the other day, "they understand we tough measures because after 50 years of fascism and anarchy, the country is on the verge of collapse. But the Portuguese people are visibly displeased by the price Mr. Soares is asking them to pay for

the aftermath of the April 25, 1974 military coup against the right-wing dictatorship. Hard-pressed suburban housewives daily damn the Socialist Government for all their woes and some have even been heard to mutter, "Soares should be lynched." Cashing in on the public's frustrations, Communists and radical leftists, as well as parties to the right of the Socialists, have stepped up their opposition to the Soares Government and are expected to make gains in elections set for December 12. The voting is only at the municipal and parish level, but it is considered a crucial test of the Socialist Government's popularity. Mr. Soares, who has pledged to "respect the will of the people," probably would not resign if the Socialists poll less than the 35 percent they won in last April's parliamentary election, but he might bring members of the centrist parties into the cabinet if they make major gains. The Communists are not expected to poll more than 15 percent in the local elections. The Prime Minister announced that one of his Government's immediate tasks was to restore the authority of the

state. He has made considerable progress toward this aim with the help of the military President, Antonio Ramalho Eanes. Unlike the postrevolution period of anarchy, now when the Government makes a decision, it sticks to it: demonstrations are orderly and the armed forces are firmly under the President's control. Nevertheless, the seeds of destabilization still are present. While terrorist bombers have eased their attacks, they still move with impunity. A bomb exploded last week at the home of Antonio Lopes Cardoso, the left-wing Socialist Deputy, causing considerable damage but no victims. Lopes Cardoso, who had just resigned as Minister of Agriculture, was under fierce attack by conservative farmers and by his own party's right wing for his agrarian reform policies. The bombing stirred universal protest and strong pressure for the reorganization of the security forces, which already seems to be having its effect. But the Soares Government, has made little headway toward its principal objective: reviving the economy. The balance of payments deficit is estimated at about \$1.165 billion this year. Unemployment is over 15 percent, production is lagging—Portugal imports over 50 percent of its food—and the level of private investment is low. The Government has initiated an austerity program that has resulted in widespread public outcry and seems to have hurt most those who can least afford it. A 25-to-31 percent increase in the price of public transport caused general discontent and riots at the Lisbon ferry. There was even more protest against a forced savings plan that substituted government bonds for workers' usual Christmas bonus. Living costs have veered sharply upward with a new 20-to-30 percent surcharge on imported goods and a 60 percent increase on "superfluous or luxury" imports such as shellfish, candy, wines, tobacco, perfumes, furs and jewelry. The middle class has been hard hit by continually rising property and professional taxes. Measures to restore social calm have not reassured management but have enraged the labor unions. One new ruling limits fringe benefits, overtime and sick leave and sets a 40-to-45-hour legal work week. Another measure authorizes dismissal for a wide array of "just causes." There is also a proposal to bar strikes in vital services. The decree setting up a single national union confederation, dominated by the Communist Party, has been revoked and there have been unsuccessful attempts to establish a parallel organization. At the same time, the Government has moved to correct some of the excesses committed under the Communist-dominated agrarian reform program. About 100 illegally occupied farms have been returned to their owners but there are many more claims. A ruling last week provides for indemnities for nationalized property—paid in government bonds, which is unlikely to make the beneficiaries very happy. There also have been moves toward social reform. Work has begun on an important new housing program and a national health service. But the general complaint is: too little and too slow.

In sum, Mr. Soares is trying to restore economic and social order in this country but he is meeting strong resistance, even from within his own party. The left wing of the Socialist Party, who form a vocal minority, have openly attacked the Soares Government for its "procapitalist" labor policies. Nevertheless, the Government's efforts to stabilize the revolution have won broad international support, although until recently this has been largely verbal. Two weeks ago, however, a meeting of the European Free Trade Association confirmed that a \$100 million fund has been set up to develop small and medium industry in Portugal. Then last week it was announced that the Ford Administration had approved a \$300 million emergency loan to Portugal and would seek Congressional consent to participate in a long-term \$1.5 billion consortium with West European countries, namely Germany, to help this country. Mr. Soares was enthusiastic, saying that the large American loan was "a demonstration of confidence" in Portugal's young democracy and in its Socialist Government. "Now the conditions have been created for economic recovery," he declared. "We have the necessary political and military stability, a new far-reaching development plan and the political determination to carry out our projects."

Last week the Government presented its economic plan for 1977, which is to be debated by the legislature. In essence, the plan forecasts a substantial increase in public and private investments in productive sectors, a reduction in consumption, increased expenditures for social services, price controls on essential food items and the creation of 125,000 new jobs. There were protests against the continued high defense expenditures, now that the colonial wars are over and Portugal is demobilizing its oversized armed forces. Nevertheless, initial reaction was favorable. The plan does not solve the country's economic crisis, but the feeling was that it shows the way out.

Marvine Howe is a correspondent for The New York Times, based in Lisbon.

## Echeverria Defending Reforms

# Conservatives In Mexico Are Sure Their Day Is at Hand

By ALAN RIDING

MEXICO CITY—After being on the defensive for the last six years under President Luis Echeverria Alvarez, Mexico's conservative middle and upper classes are now confident that the country's current economic troubles will force President-elect José López Portillo to move sharply and rapidly to the right.

Even before Mr. López Portillo takes office Dec. 1, conservative groups are not only openly denigrating the performance of President Echeverria, but also trying to force the hand of his successor. Even the United States State Department, long irritated by Mr. Echeverria's militant advocacy of the interests of developing nations, is making no secret of its belief that, with inflation and unemployment on the rise following the recent devaluation of the peso, an economically vulnerable Mexico will be obliged to seek a more tranquil and passive relationship with Washington.

Aware of the gathering of conservative forces, however, Mr. Echeverria seems determined to prevent a reversal of his reformist policies. Rather than quietly leave office, he has launched an offensive against "reactionaries" and "minorities" in a clear effort to mobilize and alert leftist opinion.

Heightening the nervousness that traditionally accompanies changes of government in Mexico, the ideological confrontation of the last six years has therefore become particularly bitter during the final weeks of the Echeverria Administration, causing serious political unrest and further undermining confidence in the economy.

Following a substantial new outflow of capital late last month, the Government was forced to devalue the peso. The currency, which maintained a fixed parity with the dollar for 22 years, has now lost over half its value since Aug. 31. Adding to the shock caused by these devaluations in an economy preoccupied with monetary stability, scores of rumors have been provoking anxiety among businessmen. One such rumor that Mr. Echeverria would use the army in order to remain in office after Dec. 1 became so strong that senior military officers were brought out to reiterate their support for the constitution.

But even independent observers feel that much of the present uncertainty arises from Mr. Echeverria's reluctance to surrender power, even to a hand-picked successor from



President Echeverria and President-elect López Portillo of Mexico.

the same long-ruling party and with whom he has maintained a close friendship for 30 years.

Although Mr. López Portillo was chosen to be the next Mexican President more than 13 months ago, he remains a mystery to most Mexicans, cautiously avoiding any criticism of the outgoing administration and giving only vague hints about his policies.

In contrast, with only days left in office, Mr. Echeverria continues to hold on to the political spotlight, leading a caravan of politicians on a vaudeville tour of the country, inaugurating projects, making provocative speeches, being praised by sycophantic party officials and unavoidably coming under more suspicion.

Yet, even if Mr. López Portillo wished to pursue the same policies as his predecessor—and presumably that was Mr. Echeverria's intention in picking him—Mexico's essentially authoritarian system demands strong government and would oblige the new President to impose his authority on the country, even at the risk of clashing with Mr. Echeverria. Mr. López Portillo's personality is so different from that of Mr. Echeverria, more intellectual, less rhetorical, more pragmatic, less visionary, that new policies would be expected almost automatically.

However, more than anything else, the poor shape of the country that he will inherit—more politically divided than at any time since the 1968 student movement, economically weaker than at any time since 1954—will probably define the ideological coloring of his administration. Even leftist intellectuals seem to agree with conservatives that a swing to the right in the coming years is inevitable. To avoid the danger of a right-wing rebellion, perhaps supported by some army elements, Mr. López Portillo must reunite the country by appealing conservative opinion, and to ensure a recovery of the economy, he must persuade Mexican and foreign businessmen to resume investing.

With their hand strengthened by Mexico's desperate need for new foreign credit, commercial bankers and the International Monetary Fund are now in a position to lay down the law. In exchange for loans exceeding \$2 billion since the first devaluation, three months ago, they have already told Mr. López Portillo he has no choice but to improve strict austerity and slash government spending. They are prepared to add to Mexico's \$23 billion foreign debt and are able to do so—last week Mexico secured an \$800 million European loan, its largest single commercial loan ever—because of continuing confidence in the country's basic political stability and optimism over its important new oil reserves. But new pressure on Mexico to accelerate crude oil exports, currently running at only 125,000 barrels per day, is inevitable.

Similarly, organized labor, pampered by the Echeverria Administration, can look forward cheerfully to controlled wages and higher prices, the quid pro quo that the private sector is demanding for a resumption of investment.

Because of the strengthening of leftist political groups during the Echeverria Administration, on the other hand, protests at these measures in the form of strikes and peasant land invasions could merely force the new government further to the right.

The role of Mr. Echeverria will be crucial: He could use his influence over labor and peasant organizations to make austerity acceptable; or he could encourage protests and force Mr. López Portillo even deeper into alliance with private sector.

Whatever the outcome, Mr. López Portillo's domestic difficulties will be so immediate that he can be expected to give less priority to foreign affairs and may slowly abandon Mr. Echeverria's fervent campaign for a "new world economic order."

The basic principles of Mexico's foreign policy will be maintained, among them, a formal commitment to the developing world and an "open-doors" policy for Latin American leftist exiles.

Alan Riding, a journalist based in Mexico City, writes frequently on Latin American subjects for The Review.

## Chile's Official Withdrawal Is Further Harm to an Effort at Economic Integration

# The Latin Andean Pact Is Not Working Out

By JONAHAN KANDELL

JANEIRO—Latin American political and economic life has been a dream ever since the days of Simon Bolivar more than 150 years ago. The most serious effort to achieve this elusive goal has been the Andean Pact, an association formed in 1969 by Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, and joined by Venezuela in 1973. It was sought to promote freer trade among member countries and technical resources, and allocate industrial production more rationally among their countries. It was that only an entity encompassing 70 million consumers could develop a full-scale, modern industry capable of giving the Andean nations the same deal with multinational companies and powerful such as Brazil.

The Andean Pact has suffered a serious setback—a fatal one—since Chile has officially withdrawn its membership. The departure of Chile not only deprived the pact of a member, but also underscored the contradictions that are developing nations everywhere face in their struggle to achieve supranational unity and a strong position vis-à-vis industrialized countries and multinational firms. Foremost among these difficulties facing the pact is how to maintain a continuity of policies amid abrupt changes in the political and economic philosophy among individual nations. Three years ago a right-wing military dictatorship came to power through a violent coup against the late President Allende Gossens. A drastic about-face took place in Chile's domestic and foreign policies.

The Government's socialistic programs, to roll back the enterprise and to woo back foreign investment, forced a break with the Andean Pact by objecting to its controls on foreign investment and the high duties on imports.

As the growing nationalist sentiment of the late 1960s and early 70s, the Andean group had limited profits for foreign companies to 14 percent, later in 20 percent. The pact had also stipulated that member nations would have to "fade out" their control over foreign investments over 15 years.

Chileans pointed out that ever since the Andean Pact rules went into effect, foreign investment in local industries and services has dried up. By contrast, Brazil, whose regional hegemony the pact sought to counteract, has attracted more than \$5 billion in foreign investment over the last decade.

Sergio de Castro, the Chilean Minister of Economy, broadened the attack further and converted it into a debate—which is currently being echoed throughout the developing world—on the merits and disadvantages of foreign investment and multinationals. As the Chileans see it, the continued absence of foreign investment will mean that the Andean countries will have to depend on local capital to achieve a desirable growth rate. The buildup of local capital could only occur through some sort of forced program of national savings, and that could only come from a cutback in consumption.

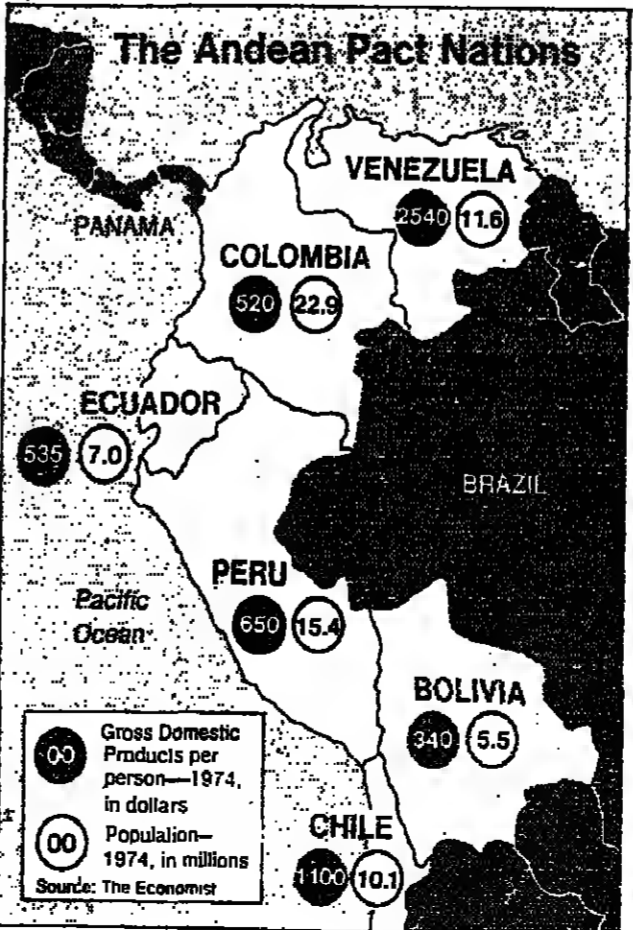
Mr. de Castro argued before the other Andean Pact members that foreign investment brought other advantages such as technology, managerial talents and knowledge of markets that could not easily be obtained elsewhere. "We cannot compromise ourselves on a regional scale with the same model which failed us so absolutely within our own country," Mr. De Castro said. Opponents of the Chilean arguments say that unfettered foreign investment in the past did not bring about an economic takeoff in their countries. There is also widespread criticism of multinational firms for failing to do enough to transfer new technology, to spread managerial talent to local firms and to help the host countries penetrate markets abroad.

Although the Chileans feel certain that their continued membership in the Andean Pact discouraged foreign capital from entering their country, other critics argue that Chile's economic depression, high inflation and repressive political image have also helped scare away foreign investors. Beyond these theoretical arguments, the Chileans also questioned the practical accomplishments of the Andean Pact in terms of trade and industrial development among the members. The pact has moved at a snail's pace to decide how new industries would be shared. After seven years of the pact's existence, legal trade among members has reached only \$900 million annually. That is probably less than the value of contraband that pours across their countries' borders.

The Chileans, for example, carried out a two-way trade with their Andean Pact partners that amounted to about \$150 million last year, compared with \$1 billion in their commerce with nonmembers. Argentina and Brazil. Officials of the Andean Pact have tried to see a silver lining in Chile's departure. According to Diego Moreno Jaramillo, Colombia's Minister of Integration, who is chairman

of the pact's executive commission, the argument with Chile had stagnated progress within the Andean group for a year. He said that now "it will be possible to give definite push to industrial programs that have been under intense study."

The continent has been swept by right-wing military regimes which have different ideas on foreign investment. The Bolivians are known to sympathize with the Chilean attitude. Within Peru and Ecuador, whose military regimes have recently undergone coups by more conservative elements, there exists strong pressure among business groups against the pact's investment rules. It is no coincidence that the Andean members with the most investment capital—oil-rich Venezuela and Colombia, with its booming coffee exports—have recently been the strongest defenders of the pact.



Brazil's Speech

# The Nation

In Summary

## Outsider Carter Acts the Insider While He Waits

Although two months remain before Jimmy Carter is inaugurated the attention normally focused on the Presidency has already begun to shift toward him and away from the man who will hold the office until Jan. 20. That shift is also normal for transition periods, but Mr. Carter has accentuated it by adopting a more Presidential style of activity than many of his predecessors as President-elect.

While taking pains to emphasize that President Ford continues to hold the full responsibilities and powers of the Presidency, Mr. Carter has held two formal press conferences in which he expressed himself on a wide range of foreign and domestic matters. In his second one, last week, he said he expected to work compatibly with Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns, that the oil-exporting nations should refrain from raising prices at their meeting next month and that his proposed health and welfare programs would be partly paid for by reducing the cost of the bureaucracy through reorganization.

Mr. Carter has also moved relatively promptly to establish liaison with the Congressional leadership. Meeting with a delegation of House and Senate Democratic leaders in Georgia, he asked them to work for legislation that would facilitate his reorganization plans by giving him authority to restructure agencies subject to Congressional veto.

In the choice of his Cabinet, too, Mr. Carter has been displaying deliberateness. He has let it be known that he had asked his staff to recommend for consideration at least four qualified persons for each available position: one who had experience in Washington, one who did not, one black and one white. The nominating procedure is evidently intended to give substance to a major theme of his campaign, that "fresh faces" are needed in government.

Mr. Carter also suffered one of the embarrassments of high office, staff dissension. An important adviser on energy and natural resource policy, Joseph Browder, resigned from the Carter transition team. He asserted that he had been denied proper access to the President-elect because other staff members considered his views anathema to the oil industry, whose confidence in the new administration they were attempting to keep. A spokesman for the transition team said Mr. Browder had departed because he had not been offered a sufficiently important Government post.

## Church in Plains Was Not Alone

When the Plains, Ga., Baptist Church decided last week, with the encouragement of its most famous member, to end its policy of excluding blacks, the congregation belatedly joined the majority of the nation's churches in abandoning racial barriers. But despite the disappearance of explicit exclusionary rules, most churches in the United States remain segregated in practice for many of the same reasons that foster de facto school desegregation.

Racial separatism in churches is apparently a reflection of segregated residential patterns that are reinforced by a form of "white flight" whenever blacks begin appearing in numbers in a formerly predominantly white congregation. Despite espousal of racial justice by the national church governing bodies, few congregations have taken the initiative in trying to recruit black members. Only about 2 percent of Roman Catholic church members are black, and the largest black enrollment in any of the major Protestant sects is 3 percent.

There are positive, as well as negative, reasons for separatism in religion. The predominantly black churches—there are six main denominations—that originally developed as a response to official racial exclusiveness by whites have maintained their hold on their members, in part by stressing the importance of black racial pride in a religious context.

President-elect Jimmy Carter's role in persuading the Plains church to rescind its ban on blacks may presage other personal and official acts by Mr. Carter on behalf of racial equality, a principle to which Mr. Carter has declared himself committed. He is expected to appoint more blacks than has been customary to important Government posts and to enroll his 8-year-

old daughter, Amy, in a largely black Washington, D.C., public school.

One aspect of the current controversy over the proper scope of judicial remedies for school segregation may be decided soon by the United States Supreme Court. The Court has agreed to hear a case that could determine the extent of the judiciary's authority to order curriculum changes as well as pupil reassignment to cure the effects of official discrimination.

The case involves the Detroit school system. The United States District Court there accompanied a pupil transfer order with a ruling that several educational programs must be extended throughout the city to make up for disadvantages suffered by some students because of official discrimination in the past. The State of Michigan, which was ordered to help pay for the programs, contends that the District Court exceeded its authority.

## 7 Governors Get Together, Maybe

The Governors of seven northeastern states have gotten together to try to draw both attention and aid from the Federal Government, figuring this is the right time, with a Democrat elected to the White House.

The meeting predictably included proclamations of harmony among the seven, a plan for economic recovery and a pledge of support in principle from a high policy advisor to the President-elect, Jimmy Carter. But these exchanges are a long way from action. In practice the states involved have conflicting needs and interests. New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, for instance, are in competition for new industry.

In his campaign Mr. Carter was sympathetic and promised action on the problems of cities in general and of the Northeast in particular. As President, he will have a national constituency and the interests of several regions to balance. The Northeast sends 78 Democrats to Congress. But the representatives of all the other sections there, regardless of party, far outweigh them, and national policies designed primarily to promote the welfare of one area are not likely to be easily approved.

There may also be new questions about whether anything ought to be done. A Government study released last week questions the Governors' primary premise, that the Northeast needs help because it has lost jobs and industry to the South.

The Governors called for an "economic and energy development corporation" that would raise low-interest money for the Northeast through Federally guaranteed loans.

## Assassination Panel Organizing

A recently impaneled House Select Committee on Assassinations has announced as expected that it plans to gather a preliminary staff of 170 lawyers and homicide detectives for its parallel investigations of the murders of President John F. Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The formation of the special committee had been urged by a number of assassination "students" and potential conspiracy theorists in both Houses after a Senate subcommittee on intelligence reported earlier this year that the findings of the Warren Commission may have been based on incomplete information.

The House committee has asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency for all documents and memoranda pertaining to the killings.

## Miss Hearst Out On High Bail

Patricia Hearst has been freed from custody for the first time since her capture more than a year ago, evidently because the courts having jurisdiction over her are convinced that there is no danger of her fleeing. The Hearst family posted bail of \$1.5 million.

The decision to release Miss Hearst may also have been influenced by a concern for her safety in prison. She was recently transferred from one prison to another because of reported threats to her life.

Miss Hearst was convicted on Federal bank robbery charges and sentenced to seven years in prison.

Miss Hearst also faces state charges of assault, kidnapping and robbery in Los Angeles. The judge in whose court she is to stand trial on Jan. 10 concurred in the decision to grant bail.

Caroline Rand Herron and R. V. Denenberg

### Correction

In *The Week in Review* of Nov. 7 it was incorrectly stated that the election of Howard Metzenbaum of Ohio increased the number of United States Senators who are Jewish to a record four. Edward Zorinsky, Democrat of Nebraska, is also Jewish, and his election Nov. 2 brings the number to five.

## Suspicious of Bungling and Coverup Still Linger



President and Mrs. Kennedy, with John Connally, shortly before the President was shot.

## Why Another Assassination Inquiry?

By DAVID BINDER

WASHINGTON—On the eve of the 13th anniversary of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, subpoenas have been sent out in search of new information about his murder and that of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The investigation launched by the newly established House Select Committee on Assassinations is the sixth to be conducted on a large scale by Government officials since the 35th President was killed Nov. 22, 1963.

Why another inquiry? Its origins appear to lie in four quarters: a Congressman who is a self-styled "student of political assassinations," another who genuinely believes in a conspiracy theory, a group of black Congressmen who feel the King murder investigation was a cover-up and, finally, some Capitol Hill investigators who feel there are still unexplored trails. Beyond these motives is a lingering suspicion on the Hill that even if the Central Intelligence Agency's past misdeeds have been largely exposed, parallel misdeeds of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its long-time chief, J. Edgar Hoover, remain largely unexamined.

Congressman Henry B. Gonzalez, the promoter of the new House inquiry into the Kennedy and King murders, said it was "the summer of 1973—Watergate—when I became inwardly very disturbed, that certain questions became very poignant, that the F.B.I. would destroy documents, and that the C.I.A. was corruptible." Mr. Gonzalez, author of the resolution on Feb. 19, 1975, that eventually gave birth to the new committee, said "Watergate raised to a serious level questions I had suppressed before."

The Texas Democrat, by his own account, has been interested in the Kennedy assassination ever since that day in Dallas when he rode in the motorcade that carried the President to his death. Mr. Gonzalez, who was 47 years old at the time, began

collecting a private file on the murder. He has remained a "student of political assassinations" ever since, adding the King murder, the killing of Robert F. Kennedy and the attempt on the life of Alabama's Gov. George Wallace to his interests.

Earlier this year he found an ally in Thomas N. Downing, Democrat of Virginia, who, after viewing an amateur film of the Kennedy assassination, concluded that the shooting was not the work of Lee Harvey Oswald but of a conspiracy. The two Representatives were impressed by the work of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, which had exhaustively studied the possible relationship between the killing of President Kennedy and the C.I.A.'s plots to assassinate Cuba's Premier Fidel Castro. That study began with Senator Richard S. Schweiker's statement that the 1964 Warren Commission report would "collapse like a house of cards" when all the evidence was in and ended last June with the less confident conclusion that there were still "promising leads" to be explored.

Representatives Downing and Gonzalez fought to get an investigation of their own approved. The Rules Committee was evenly split for a time. A staunch opponent was B.F. Sisk, the California Democrat, who declared on the House floor on Sept. 17: "Let me urge my colleagues, for gosh sakes, if they have any respect, as I'm sure they do, for the dollars of our taxpayers, let us vote this resolution down." He spoke of "witch hunters" with "some kind of melodramatic desire for the morbid" and observed: "I thought we put this thing to bed a long time ago, but it seems to ever raise its head." Eunice Shriver, sister of the Kennedys was among those condemning the proposal as a publicity-seeking action.

But new disclosures of F.B.I. coverups in the investigation of Martin Luther King's death breathed new life into the cause championed by Representatives since, adding the King murder, the killing of Robert

tant members of the Congressional staff, including Walter Fauntroy, delegate from Louisiana, and Ronald V. Dellums, Democrat of California.

Mr. Gonzalez was also persuasive among Democrats, including the influential John Dingell of Michigan, arguing that it was time for a Congressional study of political assassinations in this country. "Enough time has elapsed to give a fair and unimpassioned view of the events. In the end, he and Mr. Downing had the edge. A distinctive feature of the new inquiry is that it will be conducted by a professional investigative attorney, Richard A. Sprague, who has handled more than 60 first-degree murder cases as a prosecutor in Pennsylvania. Previous investigations by men and lawyers as staff aides, Mr. Gonzalez but never a professional prosecutor.

Is there, in fact, more to be learned about the much-discussed and long past events of the Kennedy and King murders? A Capitol Hill investigation with the Senate investigation that was announced last week that "some things are worth looking at" and that the Senate committee had "a good hole in the Warren Commission's wall." The official was referring principally to exclusive F.B.I. reports about a Cuban agent, Rolando Cubela who apparently worked for the C.I.A. and Mr. Castro, and about a woman who slipped out of the United States shortly after the assassination 13 years ago.

The latest "new" piece of evidence, Lee Harvey Oswald was known to the Castro government of his murder plan, as announced by J. Edgar Hoover to the Warren Commission. It has been dismissed by Congressional Democrats as "insignificant."

David Binder is a reporter in the Washington Bureau of The New York Times.

## So Far, Not Much Sign that Carter's Will Be Different

## Cabinet-Choosing Process Seldom Varies

By JOHN HERBERS

WASHINGTON—When the White House is passing from one party to another, the President-elect traditionally uses the process of selecting a Cabinet for much more than assembling the people who will hold top positions in his Administration. He uses it for healing the wounds of the election campaign, for consolidating his position among friendly interests, for broadening his base of support in Congress and across the country and for quieting fears about his approaching Presidency.

Jimmy Carter is proving to be no exception in the politics of Cabinet selection despite the fact that he ran a campaign which emphasized a new measure of independence from the groups to which Democratic Presidential candidates are usually beholden: labor unions, political machines, public officeholders, and others.

While Mr. Carter was talking by telephone last week to leaders of various interest groups to solicit their recommendations for the Cabinet, Hamilton Jordan, who mapped the campaign that made Mr. Carter President-elect, was telling reporters that the Cabinet would be a mix of "women, men, people of different races, people of different philosophical views." At the same time, the Carter staff, concerned about indications that the economy may be in trouble once again, sought to reassure the business community that they would not appoint to the top economic policy posts persons incompatible with prevailing views among businessmen.

Mr. Carter has been maintaining close liaison with labor leaders, blacks, environmentalists, members of Congress, governors, mayors and others whose support he waits after January 20. As a result, the lists of people purported to be under consideration for important posts are long, so long as to be meaningless.

Mr. Carter may, as he promises, have a Cabinet of persons broadly representative of the electorate, fully authorized to run their departments and able to influence policy. But Washington, which has wit-



J.P. Laffont/Sygma

nessed a series of broken promises in recent years, is skeptical. The rhetoric of Cabinet selection and the outcome have been two different things in the past.

Exactly eight years ago, President-elect Richard M. Nixon, assembling his government in New York's

Pierre Hotel, was promising a strong Cabinet of retirees who would be permitted wide latitude and don't want a Cabinet of yeomen," he said. He added that it would contain a Democrat, a Republican and a black. His Cabinet promises have none of those, and the persons who were subsequently downgraded as unqualified were centered in the White House.

The politics of Cabinet selection is as important after a narrow victory—as was Mr. Nixon's in 1968 and John F. Kennedy's in 1960—in order to broaden support for a new Administration. But the lack of a clear as Presidents call an electoral landslide has made the President-elect to practices of making his choice.

### Search for Independence

Mr. Carter, for example, who portrayed himself as an outsider, free of Washington and sought to run a campaign independent of the C.I.O. hierarchy, the mainstay of traditional Democratic support. Yet the election turned so close that Mr. Carter could well have expected the most extensive get-out-the-vote drive of the large industrial states had not been conducted. The most extensive get-out-the-vote drive in its history. Thus, it would come as no surprise if Mr. Carter veered from the traditional labor leaders veto power over prospective Secretary of Labor. Nor can his last-minute date encourage him to break from such practices as appointing a Westerner as Secretary of Labor or making all of his choices acceptable to members of Congress.

President Nixon could appoint a Cabinet of middle-class conservative males because he was elected largely with the support of what he called "middle America." By the same token, Mr. Carter is feeling pressure to pick blacks, other minorities and people who support the needs of the cities into high positions because the vote of these sources was heavily weighted in his favor.

Although Mr. Carter ran an anti-Washington campaign, he is expected to draw some of his top Cabinet members from Congress or from the pool of old-line Democrats who have been a part of the Washington establishment for years. The reason is that he needs to get his programs enacted much more quickly than would have been possible if he had won by a wide margin. President has talked of achieving balance in his Cabinet with respect to minorities and ethnic groups. Carter, like his predecessors, is seeking to what balance he can but is influenced by the pressures of campaign debts and the need to form an administration that can function effectively.

John Herbers is deputy chief of The New York Times Washington bureau.

مكاتبنا في القاهرة



# The Region / Continued

## Ella Grasso's Two-Year Fall From Triumph

By MICHAEL KNIGHT

As the returns came in on election night and it became apparent that normally Democratic Connecticut was voting for Gerald Ford, a thought occurred to more than one political observer in Hartford: Had Ella Grasso cost the Democrats Connecticut? Had her unpopularity extended that far? The answer, after the pundits had been consulted, was "no." Or at least "not completely."

But the fact that the question had been asked at all underscored the dimensions of Connecticut's ongoing political drama, a combination Greek tragedy/soap opera in which a popular politician is chosen governor by an overwhelming margin and then seemingly rushes toward political self-destruction.

Only two years after her election by more than 80 percent of the vote, the memory of Governor Grasso's popularity has receded. And while she says publicly that she intends to run for a second term in 1978, party leaders are talking about giving the nomination to someone else. Some observers say she is looking for a job in the Carter Administration, perhaps to avoid finishing out her term. In a Greek tragedy an innate flaw in the protagonist's personality leads inexorably to his downfall. In Mrs. Grasso's case the problem appears increasingly to be not some flaw in her personality, but rather the absence of the late John M. Bailey's personality. Mr. Bailey, who was a political kingmaker in Washington and Hartford for more than 20 years as state and national Democratic Party chairman, had managed Mrs. Grasso's career, forged her political alliances, and directed the political acrobatics that politicians need to stay in favor and out of trouble. He died in early 1975, soon after Mrs. Grasso took office.

### One Disaster to Another

In his absence Mrs. Grasso has ricocheted from one political disaster to another, turning friends into enemies and minor problems into fiascos. The performance has splintered the Democratic Party and soured much of the electorate, but so far has not interfered with the functioning of the state government, which in Connecticut is not allowed to do very much anyway.

Mrs. Grasso's problems began less than two months after her inauguration. The outgoing governor, Thomas J. Meskill, a Republican, had promised to leave her a small budget surplus, the result of four years of austerity programs that had earned him the nickname "Tough Tommy."

Mrs. Grasso, however, saw in those budget figures not a surplus but a deficit estimated as high as \$80 million, and she cut the budget, taking aim first at the state's 40,000 public employees, who had not had a raise for years under Mr. Meskill and had voted for Mrs. Grasso with visions of Democratic sugar plums in their minds. She called for a wage freeze.

But the General Assembly, an overwhelmingly Democratic body elected on Mrs. Grasso's coattails by the same unio votes, refused to go along, giving Mrs. Grasso her first major political defeat.

A few days later, however, and after what several participants called extensive arm-twisting, Mrs. Grasso forced the legislators to reconsider and vote for the pay freeze in an embarrassing public reversal.

That was less than six months after her inauguration, and Mrs. Grasso had already (1) alienated a major bloc of supporters; (2) suffered a major legislative defeat, and (3) alienated her party's legislators by her strong-arm tactics and by humiliating them publicly.

The pay freeze was not enough to resolve the deficit she envisioned, however, and Mrs. Grasso called the legislators into special session in December, 1975, threatening to lay off 500 workers if her program was not enacted. She wanted a \$40 million veterans fund transferred to Connecticut's general coffers to ease the state's cash flow problems and wanted the work week lengthened for state employees from 35 hours to 40 without extra pay. The General Assembly refused, and Mrs. Grasso laid off the 500 workers, just before Christmas. She thus: (1) further alienated the unions; (2) additionally alienated the veterans; (3) further alienated the legislators and (4) suffered another defeat.

When the General Assembly reconvened last February, Mrs. Grasso presented them with the same demands, which were refused again, as was almost all of Mrs. Grasso's legislative program that session. The estimate of an \$80 million budget deficit, meanwhile, began to shrink as tax revenues exceeded Mrs. Grasso's early projections and by July the state was found to have a \$32 million surplus.

### Subplots Didn't Help, Either

Interwoven with this main theme of budget problems were several other subplots equally damaging to her political career. In October, 1975, Mrs. Grasso announced that someone "in a high political office" was suspected of taking a \$250,000 bribe to facilitate the State Gaming Commission's approval of a jail site in Bridgeport. Mrs. Grasso played "I know who it is but I won't tell you" for a week and then, when the name of John M. Bailey came out, burst into tears. The resulting scandal, which never did put the blame on anyone or establish whether a \$250,000 bribe had been paid, left her besmirched by association. After that she attempted to abolish the gaming commission as "too political" but was rebuffed by the General Assembly in another major defeat.

Simultaneously, there was the involvement of Herman Wolf, an old friend of Mrs. Grasso, in a plan to sell the state a 253-acre park on Lake Candlewood for \$6.6 million. The plan fell through after charges that the figure was based on a fraudulently inflated appraisal of the land's value. No wrongdoing, however, was found.

Coinciding with these developments was the beginning of the Presidential race in Connecticut, and a primary that saw many of Mrs. Grasso's former supporters backing Mr. Carter while party liberals backed Senator Morris Udall. Mrs. Grasso stood almost alone in her support of Senator Henry Jackson. Mr. Carter won the primary, Senator Jackson received only a handful of votes.

By the Democratic National Convention in July, Mrs. Grasso had decided to join the Carter force by naming one of their members, Peter G. Kelley, as party chairman, sacrificing her own appointee, William O'Neill. The Connecticut delegation spent most of the convention

### New York's Per Capita Spending Compared to Other Cities

City (County)	Education	Higher Education	Welfare	Health & Hospital
NEW YORK	\$270.14	\$64.09	\$338.37	\$182.28
CHICAGO (Cook)	267.17	31.11	27.52	31.45
LOS ANGELES (Los Angeles)	268.63	30.55	147.58	88.05
PHILADELPHIA (Philadelphia)	218.27	7.49	19.02	48.82
DETROIT (Wayne)	256.36	9.85	28.16	67.06
HOUSTON (Harris)	200.21	6.31	2.55	43.44
BALTIMORE	232.95	11.34	158.02	80.09
DALLAS (Dallas)	206.26	32.29	1.81	88.85
SAN DIEGO (San Diego)	266.43	32.30	79.24	83.81
SAN ANTONIO (Bexar)	196.23	22.28	1.75	54.71
All Local Governments*	265.11	20.80	66.61	48.17

\*For all local governments in 74 major standard metropolitan statistical areas.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

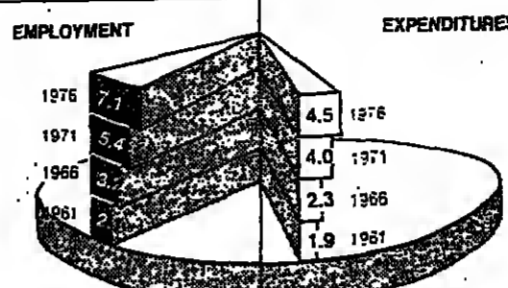
### How the City Spends Its Money

(Percent of total expenditures and total employed in selected areas)

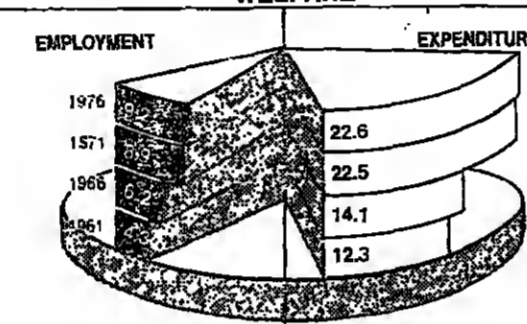


Source: New York City Office of Management and Budget

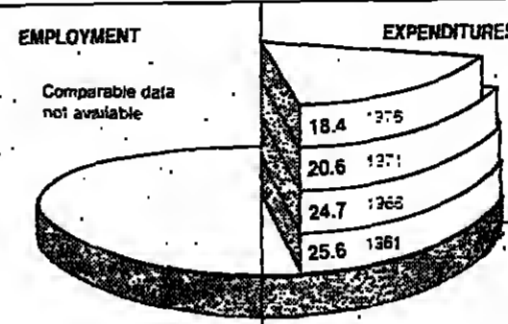
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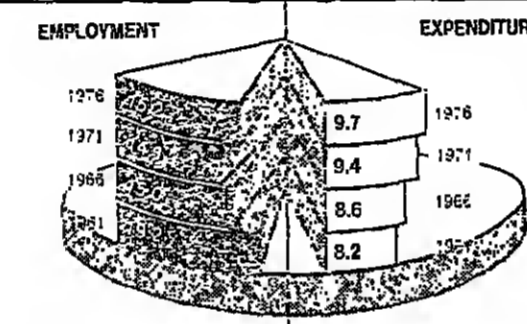
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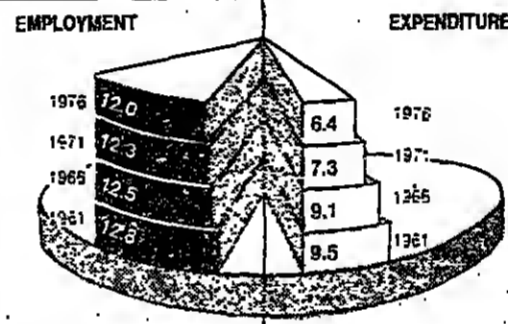
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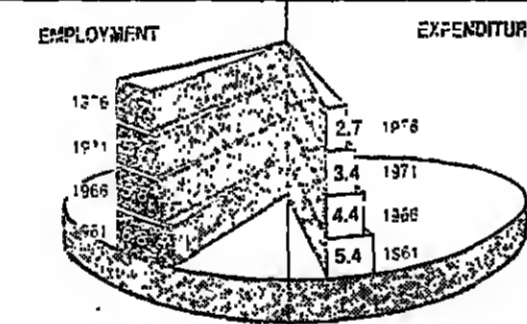
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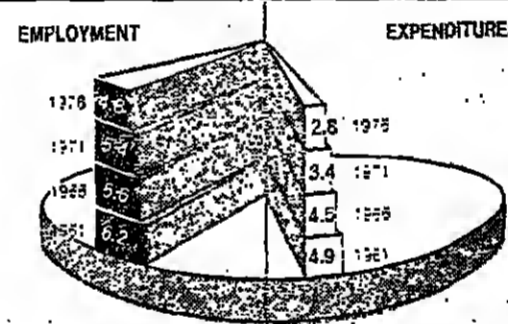
### POLICE



### SANITATION



### FIRE



## How the City Managed to Spend It All

A report issued last week by a special master of session provides illuminating data on how New York City's fiscal priorities have shifted over the last 15 years. What those shifts have meant in terms of delivery of services to the city's residents, the report also supports, though not explicitly, that the heavy burden of programs in part responsible for the city's fiscal problems. The charts on this page have been extracted from the report.

The chart above compares the city's per capita expenditures in four areas with those areas in ten other equivalent city/county governments, and with the per capita expenditure of all local governments in the area. Three of these functions are considered essential services—welfare, education, and health and hospital care—not all city governments provide them—and in these areas, the city's per person expenditures rank first or second in the nation, and, in most cases, far exceed those of other local governments. In the police and fire service area measured—primary and secondary education—New York ranks fifth in the country, which means that despite significant expenditures in areas other cities spend little on, and despite its recent fiscal problems, New York still spends nearly as much as any other city in the country.

The second group of charts illustrates changes in how the city has allocated its manpower and money resources over the last 15 years. While the proportion of essential services—welfare, education, health and hospital care, fire, sanitation, education—has declined, the proportion of other services has risen rapidly, especially for welfare, fire, sanitation, education, and hospital care. Total expenditures increased sharply over this period while the amount of money spent for essential services now four times as great as that in 1961, the time when welfare, hospitals, and higher education is a times as great.

This shift in emphasis from essential services to other programs can be explained in two ways. The first is the demographic of the city—simply expressed by the fact that more poor people—has created a greater demand for programs in the last 15 years. And the fact that the Federal government contributes matching funds for these programs has also provided an incentive for their proliferation. But, despite the apparent shift in the city's per capita spending on essential services, when compared with that of most other cities,

### Somehow It Escaped New York's Financial Woes

## Port Activity Is One Bright Spot

By MICHAEL STERNE

Despite the decisive tilt of the nation's population and manufacturing toward the South and the West, and the no-growth economics of the Northeast, the Port of New York remains the main conduit of America's foreign trade and one of the few healthy parts of the metropolitan area's economy.

The amount of general cargo flowing through the port hit 16,735,000 long tons in 1974, the highest level since World War II. The year before was almost as good: 16,231,000 long tons. Last year, with recession making a big dent in international trade, there was a falloff to 14,090,000 tons, but there has been a rebound, with a recovery of 5.4 percent in the first half of 1976.

By another measure, the amount of containerized cargo passing through New York, the port looks even healthier. Containers are the main way goods in foreign commerce are moved by sea, and New York had more than a third of the nation's container movements in 1974, the most recent year tabulated by the Department of Commerce. The total was 583,000 containers, up 10 percent over 1973.

Nevertheless, the outlook is not all rosy. New York City has had to scrap plans for further pier development because of its inability to borrow for capital projects. It now is negotiating with the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which can raise capital, in the hope that the agency will take over the projects and complete them.

In addition, technological advance in the form of the container revolution of the 1960's has produced changes. General cargo handling has moved within the port from Hoboken and Manhattan, which do not have the open spaces needed for container work, to Newark, Elizabeth, Staten Island and Brooklyn. And job opportunities have shrunk. Before containers came into use, the port employed an average of 22,000 dockers a day. Now it employs 7,000 a day.

In other industries, the costs of such change are borne by the workers. On the waterfront, however, because of the presence of a strong union, the International Longshoremen's Association, the shippers are bearing it. Eleven thousand men receive pensions of \$6,000 a year and 5,500 others get full wages of \$16,640 a year even though they do not work. The costs of these benefits and other benefits is an assessment of \$6.85 a ton on cargoes handled here, more than in any other port. This is sending some business to other ports.

Of the 170 American and foreign shipping lines that use New York Port, only 12 have investments in terminals here and are interested in maximizing their use. The others, because of New York's generally higher costs, try to pick up and discharge cargoes in other ports.

One result is that while New York still handles by far

the most tonnage of any port in the country, the foreign trade has dropped significantly. In 1974, 40 percent of the nation's foreign commerce went through New York, down from about 44 percent in 1960.

Yes, because New York's continuing hold on share depends on the frequency of sailings, the number of destinations and the specialized services. But as competing ports grow, they are able to offer sailings and more services, thus cutting New York's advantages.

The answer is also no, however, because other ports are not so much an indication of competition with New York as a natural result of the development of the rest of the country. Unless special reasons to push cargoes another way, the nearest port, and the ports of the South, are closer to the growing population and production centers of the country.

The key economic fact is this: by agreement with ship operators, the cost of moving goods by sea is the same for a shipper whether he ships to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or New Roads. What does vary is the cost of shipping between the coastal ports and the inland port of New York. For example, costs \$51 to ship a container to New York than if it goes through Baltimore because Baltimore is closer to New York.

It is a sign of the continuing attraction of New York and its ability to overcome geographic disadvantages that only slightly more than half the cargo comes from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and the rest comes from even such distant states as California, which has excellent ports of its own.

Nevertheless, the port has problems that are being prepared. Strengthening rail service is a major need. The failure of the Northeast's six railroads to cooperate in the Arab boycott against Israel is a business to other ports, although how much is in dispute. Moves to get the Federal Government to equalize anti-boycott regulations are also being prepared.

And the Port Authority is pursuing a national campaign in this country and abroad to promote business here.

Such campaigns are useful, but risk decisions that ports also are promoting themselves. While New York Port healthy is what the city needs, a vigorous regional economy

Michael Sterne is a New York Times reporter in the economy of the New York region.

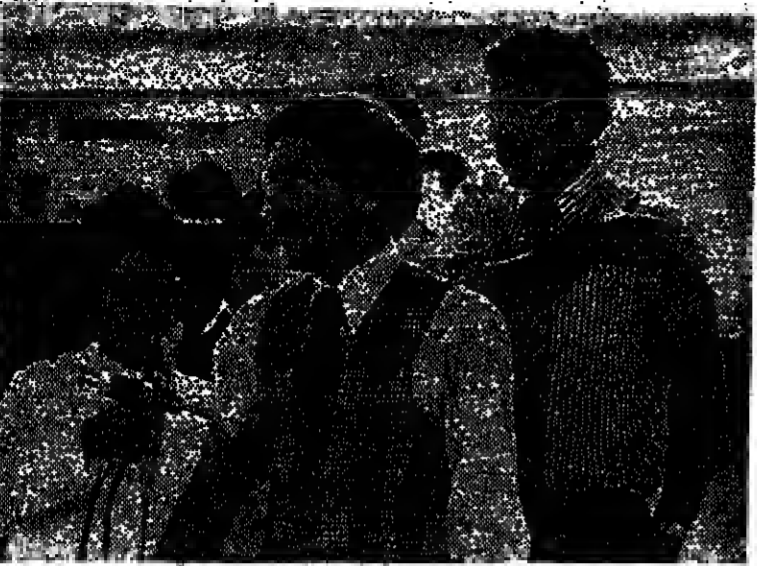


David Bruce/Camera 8 Ella T. Grasso

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# Ideas Trends

Summary



Swine flu shots are administered to Connecticut residents.

## Swine Flu Program Dying

Just eight months after President and Congress decided there be swine-flu immunization for Americans, the program is so far behind schedule that the goal will in all likelihood prove impossible to meet. There are two principal reasons: The program was late in being delivered to health facilities, and public resistance to the vaccinations has been more than enthusiastic, probably because of the deaths of a number of persons after they received

agreement between Congress and our major companies that manufacture the vaccine created most of the delay. The companies said they are unwilling to face the possible consequences of liability suits from individuals claiming to have been injured by the vaccine.

The Administration therefore asked Congress for legislation to indemnify companies against such claims. Form such legislation should take shape in Congress in the summer, many businessmen were unwilling to transcribe from private, profit-making companies to the Government. Congress passed a law making government the original defendant in suits arising from flu vaccination.

By Sept. 10, approximately 120 million doses of vaccine had been produced in bulk form. But because the vaccine did not take effect until Sept. 30, the distribution of the vaccine was delayed until that date. Inoculations took place in Springfield and Waltham, Mass., on more than two months after officials had hoped to see the program begin.

Once begun, the program ran into a problem almost immediately. The deaths of the elderly occurred. A number of state programs even briefly suspended until they had determined that the deaths were coincidental and the vaccine

Meanwhile, the program had also lost impetus because of statements by health professionals and others that perhaps the swine flu was not so virulent as had first been feared and because no further cases had been observed since the original breakout at Fort Dix, N.J.

As things now stand, the Federal Government estimates that somewhat more than 20 million adult Americans have been immunized, leaving around 120 million yet to be reached.

## Photography Of the Heart

Scientists at the National Institutes of Health have developed a computer-assisted method of making motion pictures of the heart in action that offers several advantages over traditional ways of making internal heart pictures.

The new method, called radionuclide cineangiography, takes only half an hour, as against at least two days of hospitalization for contrast angiography, the traditional method. Therefore it can be used for outpatients, permits screenings of larger populations, and is less expensive, dangerous and painful than ordinary angiography. The radiation dose is also much smaller.

Moreover, in contrast angiography the patient must remain at rest, while in the new method pictures can be taken during exercise. Thus early signs of coronary heart disease that cannot be detected in a resting heart may be discovered in the exercising heart. In addition, the functional importance of a heart lesion may be studied during exercise, when it can be different from the conditions that obtain in the heart at rest.

In contrast angiography, a material opaque to X-rays is passed through an artery into the chambers of the heart by means of a plastic tube. But the new method requires only an injection of radioactive material into any vein. An instrument that registers radioactivity is applied to the patient's chest, and a computer scans each point of radioactivity every one-hundredth of a second, constructing a moving picture that can be viewed on

a television screen. In a talk before the American Heart Association in Miami Dr. Jeffrey S. Borer of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute in Bethesda, Md., suggested that, because people can now be repeatedly screened for early signs of coronary heart disease, researchers could hope to select a test population for long-term observation. Such observation could determine whether early signs of asymptomatic heart disease become more acute with time, and could permit the study of the effects of various therapies over long periods.

## Another Teacher Union?

The National Education Association, a teacher's organization with 1.8 million members, has said that it will begin a membership drive among New York City schoolteachers to form a union against the 65,000-member United Federation of Teachers, headed by Albert Shanker.

John Ryor, president of the N.E.A., said New York's teachers had indicated they wanted a change. He criticized a proposal by Mr. Shanker to suspend collective bargaining for the duration of the city's fiscal crisis. He also said the N.E.A. was prepared to pursue better working conditions, better grievance procedures, and better protection of the rights of employees.

At U.F.T. headquarters, Mr. Shanker said, "When this battle is over, the teachers of New York City will stay with our union."

## Minority Enrollments

Minority enrollment has dropped in medical schools and leveled off in law schools in a trend widely ascribed to a change in the nation's mood. Some civil rights advocates fear educators are not so committed to minority recruitment programs as they once were. In 1970, 2.8 percent of first-year medical students were minority-group members; blacks, Mexican-Americans, mainland Puerto Ricans or American Indians. By 1974-75, the proportion had risen to 10 percent, but it is down now to 9 percent.

Minority enrollment in law schools rose from about 4 percent in 1970 to 7.5 percent in 1974 and stood at 7.4 percent in 1975. Current figures have not been compiled.

To reach "affirmative action" goals, admissions officers often give special consideration to minorities. At least one lower court has found this practice unconstitutional, and the Supreme Court has made it clear that it is willing to rule on the issue. Meanwhile, educators say, uncertainty may be making colleges wary of anything that looks like "reverse discrimination."

Educators willing to speculate on the leveling off of enrollment in law schools proposed that minority members may not be so eager to become lawyers, as in the past, partly because other fields have opened up to them. It is also suggested that the sluggish economy has a different psychological impact on the races. Some blacks may avoid law school because they anticipate dim job prospects, while whites may assume they will get jobs whatever the state of the economy.

The stressful nature of medical education for members of all ethnic groups was underlined last week by Dr. Gordon H. Decker, chairman of the department of psychiatry and behavioral sciences at Oklahoma University.

Dr. Decker told the annual meeting

of the Association of American Medical Colleges that from 65 to 85 percent of medical students seek some form of psychological counseling during their four years of study. This compares with estimates of 50 to 60 percent in nursing school, 30 to 40 percent in dental school and 15 to 20 percent at the undergraduate level.

Medical students feel they are confronted with a body of knowledge so vast as to defy mastery, yet they also worry that failure to learn may result in a patient's death.

Most, used to being near the top of their undergraduate classes, face unaccustomed and anxiety-producing competition for grades in medical school. They have money troubles. They feel that faculty members press them too hard at a time in their lives when they need emotional support. And they are stung by hostility from patients who resent the fact that some doctors earn high incomes.

## Students Study Government

Over the last two years, schools that prepare students for government careers have experienced a 67 percent enrollment increase that educators attribute to a combination of student idealism and self-interest. A record 22,000 men and women are now enrolled in such "public-policy" schools.

Alan K. Campbell, dean of the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University, says that despite widespread disenchantment with government, large numbers of students still consider public employment the best way to improve American society.

Like many of his colleagues, Dean Campbell finds that students are also driven by a practical motive. They know that graduates of public-policy schools rarely lack for jobs. State and local governments are becoming increasingly interested in hiring them for such positions as policy analyst or finance director.

So far, the Federal Government has shown less interest. That may change when Jimmy Carter takes office. The President-elect has promised to create 250 internships for public-policy graduates, who will be given two-year assignments with both political and career executives.

## N.J. Court Rules For Abortion

Yet another in a series of recent Federal and state court decisions reaffirming the right to abortion has been handed down in New Jersey. The State Supreme Court ruled last week that nonprofit, nonsectarian hospitals cannot refuse to provide abortion services.

Three hospitals had declined to permit elective abortions on the ground that community conscience opposed them. A lower court upheld the hospitals' prohibition. The State Supreme Court, however, found in its 6-to-1 opinion that "Moral concepts cannot be the basis of a nonsectarian, nonprofit eleemosynary hospital's regulations where that hospital is holding out the use of its facilities to the general public."

The ruling could affect about 80 New Jersey hospitals and is likely to make hospitals in other states feel they are now more open to litigation. However, it is rare for hospitals in some states, among them Connecticut and New York, to ban abortion outright, although they may discourage the procedure in such indirect ways as charging high fees.

Tom Ferrell and Virginia Adams

# Headliners



## Mr. Murdoch's Entrance

The New York Post, the city's only afternoon daily, is going to be sold to Rupert Murdoch, who owns newspapers in Australia, the United States and England. Mr. Murdoch has a reputation for revitalizing failing publications by featuring scandal sex and crime. He runs an empire that includes 83 newspapers and 11 magazines, among them Britain's largest circulation newspaper, News of the World, and in this country, The San Antonio (Tex.) Express and Evening News. Mr. Murdoch quickly raised circulation—and local anger—with his sensationalist approach in San Antonio. The Australian publisher said The New York Post "will maintain its present policies and traditions." Dorothy Schiff, present publisher, said she was confident that Mr. Murdoch "will carry on vigorously in the tradition I value so deeply." Mrs. Schiff has followed a generally liberal policy since she bought the paper in 1939.



## Deportation Order

Phillip Agee, the former Central Intelligence Agency employee who wrote a book detailing some of the agency's stratagems, and disclosed the names and location of some of its operatives, has been ordered to leave Britain. The deportation order accused Mr. Agee of threatening British security and of maintaining contacts with unidentified foreign agents. Mr. Agee speculated that pressure by the C.I.A., angered by his book and by articles published in a magazine he works for called Counter-Spy, was responsible for the deportation order. Earlier last week, Mark Hosenball, another American reporter, was ordered to leave for being a security risk. Mr. Hosenball works for a British paper, but he has written articles on intelligence activities for the magazine, Time Out.

Gary Hoening

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## Don't Munichize end hypocrisy and cynicism!

- The U.N. Security Council, under petrodollar influence, protested measures taken by Israel in occupied lands—warning against any "profanation of the holy places"—knowing full well that Israel zealously guards religious freedom for all.
- The rationale for the universal gang-up on Israel is the piously-proclaimed "inadmissibility of retention of territories seized by force." What hypocrisy! Did any of the major powers surrender all seized territories—even when the lands were so far removed as to be no threat to security? What about the U.S. and Japanese islands? Did Russia relinquish huge areas grabbed from Germany, Poland, Baltic States, Finland, China, Rumania? Did not Jordan reject the U.N.'s assignment in 1948 of much of present Israel—and instead chose war? Should aggressors institute war, lose it, and then receive the rewards of a victor? Should E. Jerusalem (where now democratic privileges are universal) be returned to Jordan who for 19 years harried even Israeli Arabs and destroyed everything Jewish?
- Israel is justified, historically and morally, in retaining present borders: first, because the Arabs (even the so-called "moderates") aim to destroy Israel and refuse to negotiate peace; secondly, the 1967 borders gave Arabs' missiles dangerously close positions; thirdly, under Israeli Arabs enjoy a standard of living and democracy unknown in neighboring Arab countries.
- Messrs. Ford, Kissinger, and Scranton should heed Sen. Eagleton's warning: "The moment we sell out a small courageous democracy in the name of profit . . . or oil, we contradict our own nation's reason for being." Pray that Pres. Carter will heed it!

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# Demography

## The Growth of Population Is Slowing Down

By LESTER R. BROWN

Sometime near the beginning of this decade, the rate of growth of world population peaked and began to slow. The primary reason for the reversal of a long-standing trend is that birth rates are falling impressively in nations with 40 percent of the world's population. A secondary, and more sobering reason, is a shortage of food that has led to rising death rates in the more densely populated, poorer countries. The consequence of these trends, at once encouraging and ominous, is that the long-expected doubling over the next generation of the world's current population of four billion is not likely to materialize.

How rapidly a nation's population grows, leaving aside migration, is determined by the number of births per thousand (the birth rate) and the number of deaths per thousand (the death rate). The difference between the birth rate and the death rate, converted to a percentage, yields the population growth rate for a country or a region. As an example, the birth rate for the United States was 14.8 per thousand in 1975. The death rate was 9.0 per thousand. The difference of 5.8 per thousand, or a little more than one-half of one percent, was this country's population growth rate.

Slowing population growth has been concentrated in three geographic regions—Western Europe, North America, and East Asia. The growth rate fell by almost one-half in Western Europe, and by a third in both North America and East Asia. Western Europe, with 343 million people, cut its annual population growth from 0.56 percent in 1970 to 0.32 in 1975—a remarkable reduction for a large area. North America and East Asia had populations of 236 million and 1,005 million, respectively, in 1975. The one-third decrease in North America's growth rate (excluding immigration) from 0.90 percent to 0.60 percent during the five-year span is continuing in 1976.

Within Western Europe, population growth has come to a halt in four countries—East Germany, West Germany, Lux-

embourg and Austria. Each now has a stable or declining population. East Germany brought its births and deaths in line in 1969. In West Germany, births and deaths came into balance in 1972. The national birth rate of just under 10 per thousand in 1975 may be the lowest on record. The populations of two smaller countries, Austria and Luxembourg, also ceased growing during the seventies.

If recent trends continue, the United Kingdom and Belgium will also achieve population equilibrium sometime in 1978, bringing the total of such countries to six. Several other European countries have birth rates below 15 and falling, approaching a balance with death rates: France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Switzerland. The United States, one of the world's four most populous countries, has also pulled its birth rate down below 15. Virtually all of the remaining industrial nations, all the countries of Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, have birth rates between 15 and 20.

These falling birth rates reflect both a desire for smaller families and the widespread availability of family planning services, including both contraception and abortion. Although all of the heavily used contraceptives, including the pill, intrauterine device, and condom, had existed before 1970, significant shifts in their relative importance have occurred. Use of the pill, spurred both by publicly supported clinics and commercial distributors, has increased on every continent.

While contraceptive use patterns changed, abortion laws were liberalized. At the beginning of 1971, 38 percent of the world's people lived in countries where legal abortions were easy to obtain. By early 1976, this figure stood at 64 percent, nearly two-thirds of the world.

The decline by one-third in the United States population growth rate (excluding migration) between 1970 and 1975 was not widely anticipated and challenges accepted demographic notions. The expected upturn in birth rates during the 1970's, when the children of the postwar baby boom entered their prime reproductive years, has not materialized.

The most impressive decline in birth rates over the last four years has come in China. The Chinese birth rate fell from an estimated 32 to 18, or 2.6 points per year, probably

the most rapid national decline ever recorded. This pronounced fall-off should come as no surprise: the comprehensive Chinese effort focuses not only upon providing family planning services, including abortion, but also upon reshaping economic and social policies to encourage small families and upon an intensive public education campaign extolling the benefits of smaller families. The achievement is all the more noteworthy given China's relatively low average income per person. Apparently, meeting basic social and family planning needs can drive down the birth rate even where income levels are not high.

The importance of bringing down birth rates rapidly is gaining widespread attention elsewhere. In India economic planners have impressed on the political leadership the virtual impossibility of raising living levels if population growth continues unabated. India was one of the first countries to recognize the population problem officially, but its success in implementing effective family planning programs has been limited. As a result the Government finds itself sanctioning, as a last resort, the use of compulsory sterilization. In Mexico, plagued by unemployment, the Government has abandoned its traditional pro-natalist stance and thrown itself into a massive national family planning effort. In Indonesia, Colombia, and Thailand birth rates have begun to decline as well, effective family planning programs take shape.

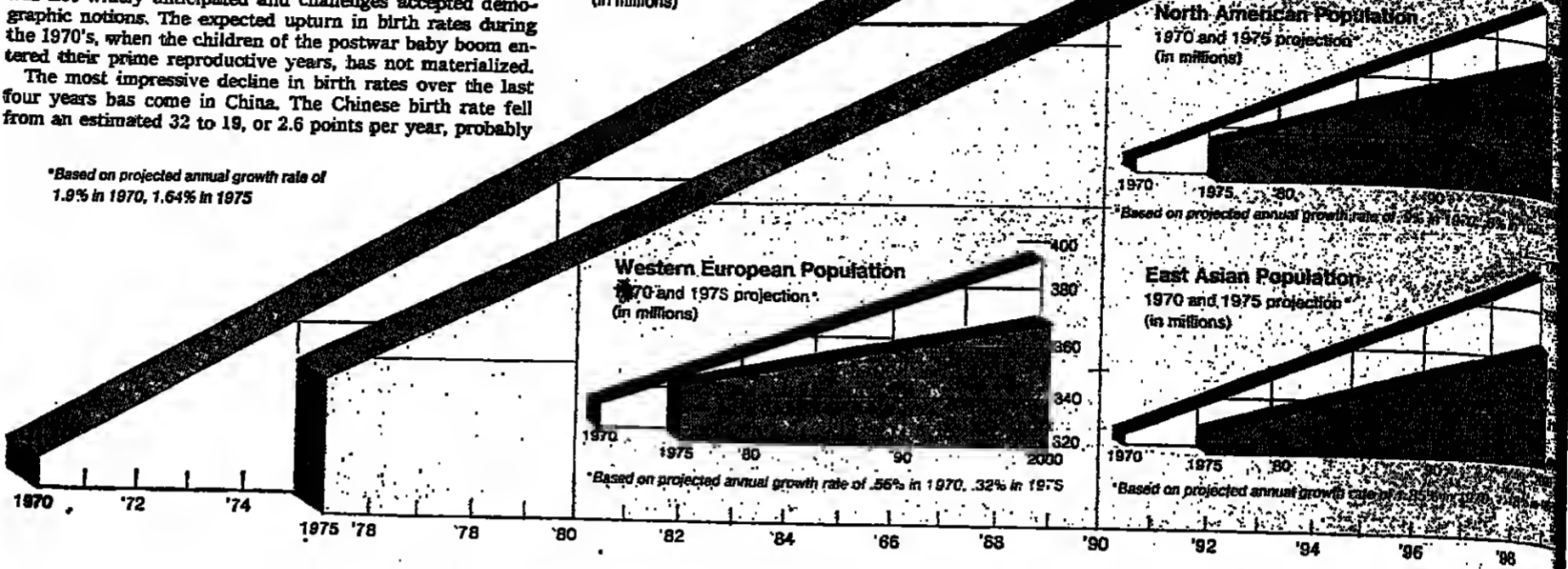
The decline in birth rates in the industrialized world and

in China is a hopeful sign. It shows that countries are committed to widening the accessibility of family planning, improving social conditions, and expanding the role of women in society can significantly slow their high birth rates. Unfortunately, far too many countries are whether their population growth will slow, but the drop because birth rates fall or because of sporadic rises in death rates?

Lester R. Brown is president of Worldwatch Institute, Washington, and author of Worldwatch '76: Population Trends: Signs of Hope, Signs of Struggle.

### World Population

1970 and 1975 projection\* (in millions)



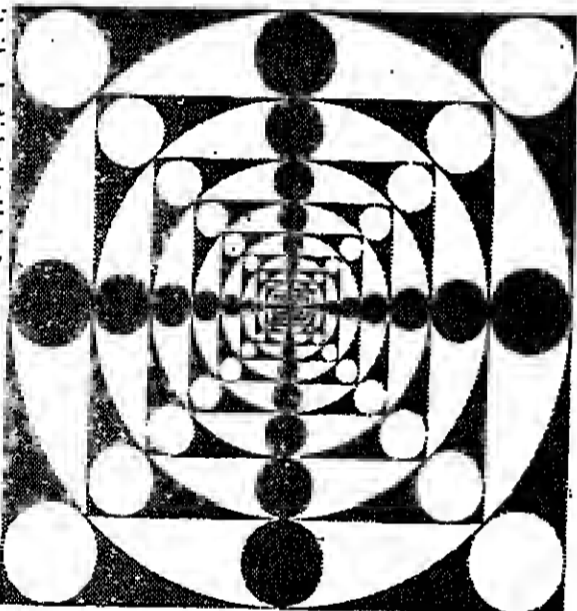
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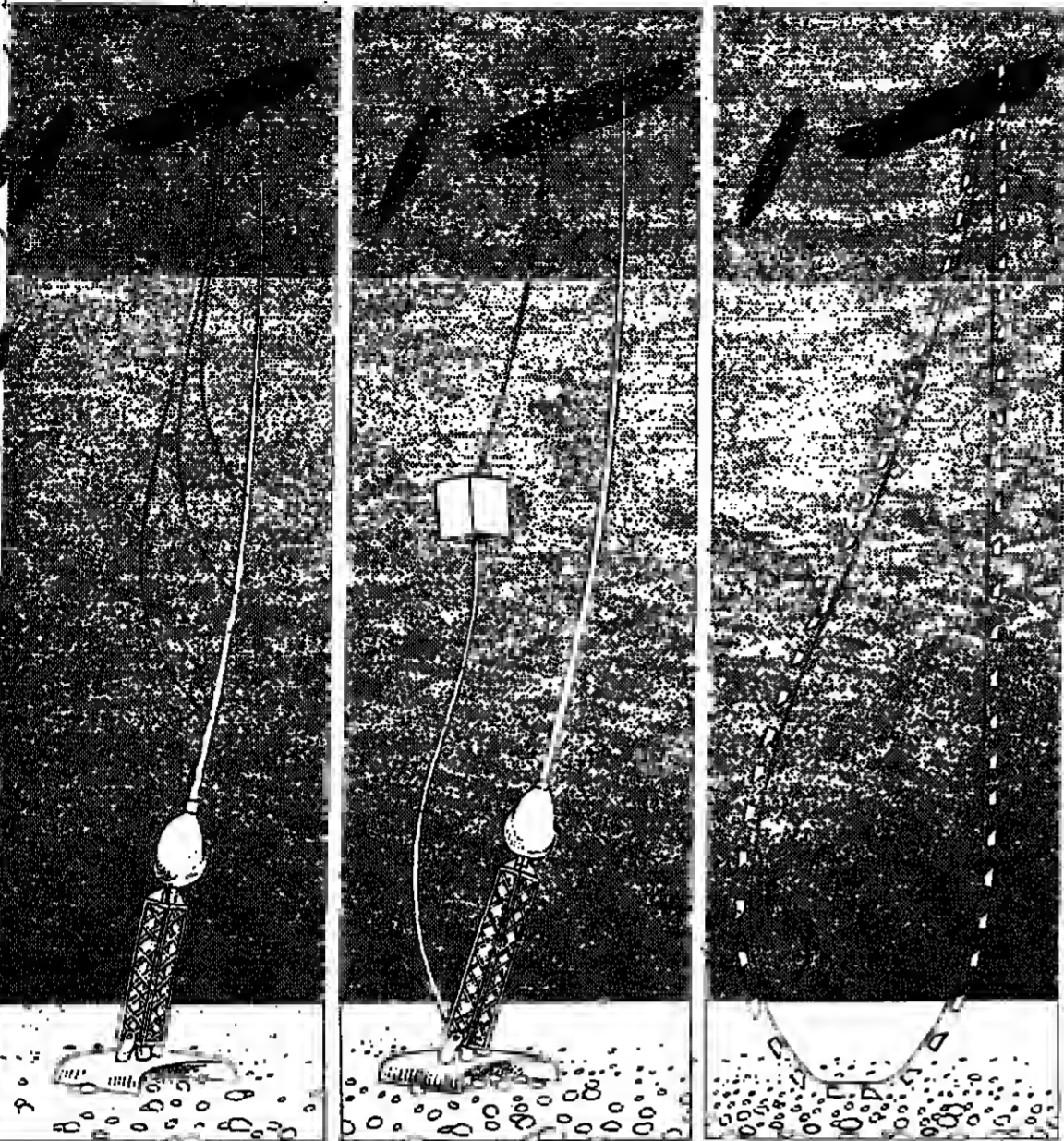
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Three methods now considered technically possible for mining metallic nodules from the deep sea floor are: at left, air-lift pumping, in which a sweeping device dragged along the sea bottom is provided with suction by compressed air pumped from the surface through hoses; the hydro-lift system [center], in which suction for the sweeper comes from sea water forced upwards by a pump which itself may be suspended at an intermediate depth; and the continuous bucket system [right], in which a belt of empty buckets, trailed behind a moving ship, is dragged across the bottom until filled, then raised in a more or less straight line to the mining ship.

Sea Mining: Difficult, but Not Impossible

By WALTER SULLIVAN
The floor of the Pacific Ocean there are believed to be at least 10 billion tons of metallic nodules, lying in the deeper regions with what some geologists call "black potatoes." The manner of their formation is controversial, there is no doubt of their composition. They are rich in iron, manganese, nickel, cobalt, copper, and other metals, offering to the industrial world a vast reserve of materials.

ment, insures the exploiters against loss from adverse provisions of a future treaty—corporations are unlikely to invest the hundreds of millions of dollars required for such an enterprise.
While nodules have been found on the floor of Lake Michigan, they occur primarily in salt water at ocean depths of two and three miles. The richest known deposits lie in a narrow zone extending from the central Pacific, south of Hawaii, eastward toward Mexico. It lies just north of the equatorial zone of intense biological activity—and hence of rapid sediment deposition.

which the United States currently imports more than 90 percent of its requirements. Furthermore, almost 20 percent of the country's copper comes from overseas.
Three primary approaches are being pursued to meet the challenge of raising the nodules from the depths at which they lie. They are: air-lift pumping, hydro-lift, and the continuous line bucket system.
In air-lift pumping a suction device linked by pipeline to the mining ship is dragged along the bottom. Compressed air injected into the pipe at various levels creates an upward flow that "vacuums" the nodules off the bottom. A rake or screen prevents nodules large enough to clog the pipe from entering.

be adjusted for varying ocean depths. An advantage is the lack of any need for operating pumps deep under water.
The hydro-lift method, the second under consideration, pumps water to create an upward flow through the pipe. The pumps can either be on the bottom or at intermediate depth. The congressional study notes that the technology for this system is well established having long been used in the coal industry and in pumping the "mud" used in oil drilling.
The continuous line bucket method uses a braided rope to which dredging buckets are attached at intervals of about 100 feet. As the ship moves slowly over the deposit the line of buckets sinks until it reaches the bottom, then is dragged along the bottom and hoisted up again. Because of the ship's forward motion the descending line of buckets loops far out astern. On the other hand, the line of rising buckets en route to the surface would hang straight down, well clear of the descending buckets.
The relative effectiveness of these systems is not public knowledge. Among the determining criteria will be production rate, the extent to which unwanted sediment is brought up, and efficiency in sweeping closely spaced tracks without overlap. The bucket system must avoid snagging on bottom features. Suction systems must be dragged along the bottom in such a manner that, when the sea floor suddenly descends to greater depth, they do not lift off the bottom.

Research has been under way in various laboratories on ways to extract the valuable metals from the nodules. Methods used in refining ores from mines on land are inapplicable. Research has also been under way by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration on the environmental effects of deep sea mining.
Fears have been expressed that waste material, including bottom sediment, dumped from the ship or from buckets on route to the surface would blanket bottom life. However, the deep sea floor is only thinly inhabited and it has been tentatively concluded that the environmental effect would be localized.
For more than a decade a number of large industrial enterprises have been working on the technology needed to retrieve the nodules and extract their metals. A number of American companies, including Atlantic-Richfield, Kennecott Copper, Lockheed, Phelps-Dodge, Tenneco and United States Steel are involved.
In virtually all cases they are participating in international consortiums whose goal is to perfect the methods. In some cases, once large-scale mining begins individual companies, or new consortiums, will probably do the work.
The testing of small-scale systems is believed largely complete, but the investment needed to inaugurate full-scale mining will probably not be made until the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea determines the ground rules for such efforts. The cost of a full system, with ships, mining equipment and metal extraction facilities, has been estimated at from \$300 to \$500 million.
One consortium has laid claim to a rich nodule deposit on the Pacific floor southeast of Hawaii, but the claim is not recognized by the Department of State. It was made in 1974 by Deep Sea Ventures, a consortium in which Tenneco was the chief stockholder.
An effort has been made in Congress to provide at least a partial federal guarantee of the large investments necessary but this has been opposed on the ground that such a burden on the taxpayer for corporate profit was unwarranted.

Walter Sullivan writes about science for The New York Times.

Where We Stand by Albert Shanker, President, United Federation of Teachers
New York Negotiations in 'Wartime' Unless City Survives Bargaining Won't
Last week newspapers across the country printed stories on a statement which I made dealing with contract negotiations in New York City under the present emergency. The best of these reports were accurate as far as they went, but they gave little detail. The overwhelming majority of the accounts printed outside of New York City itself were completely erroneous. They reported my saying—at a seminar in the city—that public employee collective bargaining should end because government agencies everywhere are having financial problems. Now, anyone who can believe I would say that can believe just about anything.
Like many other union leaders, I have devoted my life to advancing the cause of collective bargaining. Unlike other workers, teachers did not accept the idea of collective bargaining until very recently, and some do not accept it yet. For years I went from school to school in New York City, and to hundreds of districts all across the United States, to convince teachers that they, too, deserve and should demand the right to bargain collectively. More often than not, over these years, the strongest opposition I faced was not from school boards or administrators, but from the National Education Association and its affiliates, which came to recognize the merits of bargaining only much later.
Timing of New Contract Talks at Issue
Of course, my remarks last week did not advocate an end to collective bargaining. But I did call for a significant change in the timing of negotiations in New York City.
First: I was talking about New York City and only New York City. Many government agencies throughout the country still have relatively easy access to more money if they want it. Others have financial squeezes and difficulties but there is still some room. No other city or school district faces New York City's problems. That is the reason our crisis has been front page headlines all over the world for more than a year.
Second: Public employee negotiating, as we have known it in New York City and as it is practiced elsewhere, is currently in shambles in New York because it is restricted and modified by state law, applying only to our city, which freezes certain benefits, forces drastic annual budget cutbacks and establishes a Control Board that exercises vast powers. In addition, because of the federal loans required to avert default by New York, the city, in effect, has federal overseers.
Third: The limited public employee contract talks that have taken place have been painful. They have been time-consuming, frequently bitter. Salary adjustments have been small and always accompanied by cutbacks in working conditions.
I suggested some changes.
Tripartite Board Could Rule on Inequities
I don't like "boards" after the experience with the Nixon Wage-Price Board (although the experience with the War Labor Board seems to have been quite different). But the fact is that we already have a board—the Emergency Financial Control Board. If we are to live with a board, it should be one which specializes in labor concerns. It should not be representative exclusively of management, government and business, as is the EFCB. It should be tripartite, with representatives of labor and government and "neutrals" acceptable to both.
Such a board could help to maintain fair treatment for each group of employees and deal with any inequities.
Existing contracts would be continued and extended in this extraordinary period. Since the current "emergency" provisions last only until 1978, that would be the outside limit on the new procedure.
The greatest benefit to everyone is that this temporary postponement of new negotiations would leave unions, the city, the agencies free to devote all of their time and energies to the one thing that matters most: getting help to save New York City, a city under siege, a city engaged in a war for survival.
We Must Restore Self-Government to City
Perhaps the "war" analogy is a bit strong, but it is not far off. In time of war, everything becomes secondary to winning the war. Because if the war is lost, all citizens may lose needed services, businessmen may lose property and wealth, labor may lose contract rights and the very ability to bargain. New York City employees have already lost many of their bargaining rights because the city—their employer—has lost much of its self-governance. The way to restore collective bargaining is to restore self-government. We must bring about the conditions which will end the need for a "control" board.
In war we deal with matters of life and death. If the terms "life" and "death" are too strong to use in the current situation, we can all agree that continued suffering and enormous hardship lie ahead unless the city gets help.
It is because I want to restore public employee collective bargaining that I believe it is wiser that we stop haggling over new and very meager benefits now, that we continue working under our contracts, that we devote all our efforts to saving our city. Unless the city is saved, collective bargaining has no future here.

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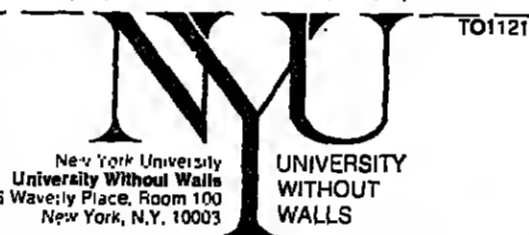
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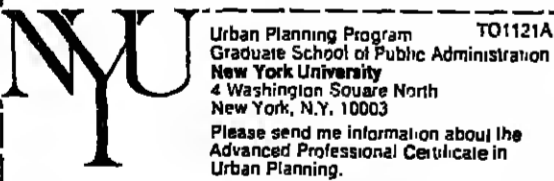
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**Department of Business & Management Studies**  
Principal Lecturer in Economics  
Lecturers in Law, Transport Studies, Banking Studies, Management Studies, Economics and Secretarial Studies

**Department of Civil & Structural Engineering**  
Lecturers in Civil Engineering, Construction/Concrete Technology, Geotechnical Engineering (Posts tenable immediately)  
Lecturers in Structural Analysis & Design and general Civil Engineering subjects

**Department of Computing Science**  
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**Lecturer**  
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## EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT California State University, Fresno

California State University, Fresno, invites nominations and applications for the position of Executive Vice President. The appointment will be made effective summer 1977. The current salary range is \$31,866 to \$38,125.

**Responsibilities:**  
The Executive Vice President is one of the two vice presidents reporting to the President. They are responsible for the development and implementation of institutional strategies to meet higher education needs in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley. The Executive Vice President has major responsibility for most non-academic functions which relate to the operation of the University. Assigned responsibilities will be based on the qualifications of the successful candidate. The Executive and Academic Vice Presidents are responsible for enhancing the overall academic program of the University.

**Qualifications:**  
Candidates must present a record of significant, creative managerial achievement in a complex organization. Applicants should have had successful administrative experience in decision making for personnel, allocation of resources, and policy development and implementation. Advanced academic degree with professional recognition in one or more of the following areas are desired: institutional development, finance and budgeting, law, governmental relations, student affairs, facilities construction and management, research.

California State University, Fresno, one of the 19 campuses in the California State University and College, is the only major university in its service area. Approximately 16,000 students from 30 states and 30 foreign countries are enrolled in more than 2,000 courses offered by 130 undergraduate and graduate major fields. Fresno, in the center of the state, is close to three national parks and within easy driving distance of beaches, ski resorts, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

All nominations and applications must be postmarked by January 5, 1977, must be accompanied by a current resume, and must be sent to:

Dr. Clayton R. Tidman, Chairman  
Nominating Committee, Executive Vice President  
Office of the President  
California State University, Fresno  
Fresno, California 93740  
An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer

## IF YOU ARE HAVING DIFFICULTIES WITH YOUR CAREER IN THE EDUCATIONAL FIELD, THIS ADVERTISEMENT WILL BE OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO YOU.

We recently completed a successful training program for men and women who were experiencing the same problem. After six months of classroom and on-the-job training, every individual was able to effect a successful change in his career path.

Your initial assignment will be to the customer accounting section of the Operations Division. You will be trained in every phase of this operation and given the opportunity to advance based only on your ability.

We offer excellent job security, benefits, growth potential and a starting salary of \$9,360 per annum.

If you wish to take advantage of this unique opportunity to pursue a career in Wall Street, call Mr. Henry Norris (212) 453-8170 for an appointment.

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Forty Wall Street, New York, New York 10005  
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# LIBRARIAN OP

The William Paterson College of New Jersey, a multi-cultural New Jersey State College near New York City, invites applications for the following three positions:

**REFERENCE LIBRARIAN**  
**LEADING SERVICES LIBRARIAN**  
**TECHNICAL SERVICES LIBRARIAN**  
MLS required; second masters in a physical or biological science preferred. Evening work and weekends may be required on a rotating basis. For reference position; experience in secondary teaching desirable. In addition to resume, write a letter indicating professional interests in context of participative management.

As an affirmative action equal opportunity employer, we invite applications from minority groups and female applicants.  
Send all materials prior to Dec. 6, 1976 to:  
Affirmative Action Committee  
Office of the Academic Vice Pres.  
Drawer M  
Morrison Hall  
William Paterson College of New Jersey  
300 Pompton Road  
Wayne, New Jersey 07470

## Librarian

Associate Director for Technical Services.  
To coordinate, organize and administer the Technical Services Division comprised of 13 librarians and 31 support staff, including the Serials, Monographs Order, Cataloging and Automated Processing departments. Acquisition budget of \$1.3 million. Responsible for planning overall growth and improvement in all areas of technical services, operations and for coordinating activities with other divisions of the library. Experience with OCLC or other automated cataloging or acquisitions systems desirable. Must have ALA-accredited MLS, at least 5 years of progressively responsible administrative experience in an academic library and direct supervisory experience in acquisitions, cataloging or serials. Salary \$22,000 minimum. Faculty rank. TIAA/CFRE, other benefits.

Position available February 9, 1977.  
Send applications or nominations to:  
Donald R. Hunt, Director  
University of Tennessee Library  
Knoxville, TN 37916  
Application deadline December 30, 1976.  
An equal opportunity/affirmative action/Title IX employer.

## DIRECTOR OF LIBRARIES STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO

SUNYAB is the largest and most comprehensive of SUNY units with over 25,000 students and 1500 full-time faculty. Libraries consist of over 1,600,000 volumes, 250 FTE staffs and have a current budget of \$4,600,000 of which \$1,000,000 is for acquisitions. Two major libraries nearing end of construction on new Amherst Campus. Candidates must have M.L.S. degree from an accredited library school. Additional advanced degrees highly desirable. At least 10 years of administrative experience at a large academic or research library. Salary is open. Liberal fringe benefits. Send letter of application with resume and have at least three letters of reference sent for arrival by January 10, 1977. Nominations are also solicited before December 15, 1976.

Contact George S. Bobinski Dean & Chairperson of Search Committee School of Information & Library Studies State University of New York at Buffalo 207 Bell Hall, Buffalo, N.Y. 14260 (716) 636-2411  
An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer

## MEDICAL SCHOOL LIBRARY University of Pennsylvania

Reference Librarian with media responsibilities. Involves reference functions, including on-line computer searching, developing use of media teaching resources; M.L.S. medical or science library experience and subject background in biomedical sciences required. Second Master's preferred. Salary \$12,500 plus, depending on experience. Send resume to JOAN GOTWALS, Associate Director of Libraries, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. 19174. An equal opportunity employer.

## HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

**SPECIALIST IN BOOK SELECTION, FRENCH AND ITALIAN**  
Selection of books and serials in humanities and social sciences. Also supervision of developing use of media teaching resources; M.L.S. with faculty and graduate students. Requires graduate degree in French or Italian, fluency in other language. M.L.S. and library experience preferred. Resumes to Philip E. Leibach, Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass. 02138. An Affirmative Action Equal Opportunity Employer.

## WOMEN'S INDOOR TRACK COACH

Part time coaching position in women's indoor track-3 months (December, January, February). Total salary \$850. B.S. in P.E. and/or equivalent coaching of competitive experience required. Resume or vita should be sent to: Dr. Harold Johnson, Director of Athletics, City College of New York, Convent Ave. & 138th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10031.  
An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer

## THE COOPERATIVE COLLEGE REGISTERS

Has been established as a communications link and matching service for positions and positions-seekers for higher education by the College and University Departments of the National Catholic Educational Association.  
Write for details.  
Cooperative College Registers  
621 Duke Street  
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

## TEACHING POSITIONS BOCES of Nassau County

Teaching positions available in the following areas: elementary, middle, and high school. Send resumes to E. J. Bryant, BOCES of Nassau County, 100 West 11th Street, Westbury, N.Y. 11590  
An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F

## DEAN SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF N.Y. AT BUFFALO

Nominations and applications are invited for the position of Dean of the School of Management, State University of New York at Buffalo. The School of Management offers accredited degree programs for undergraduate and for M.B.A. and Ph.D. students. Graduate programs for the M.B.A. include business management, operations, a public management track, and a sequence in Health Care Systems management. The doctoral program offers training both for academic careers and for other career tracks in governmental or private sectors. Candidates should have a record of and appreciation for scholarly accomplishment, a talent for academic leadership, and a demonstrated bent for administration. They should also have an aptitude for developing effective relationships with business and public leaders. Nominations and applicants' resumes including at least 3 references should be sent before Dec. 31, 1976 to:  
Dr. R. H. Steyer, Chairman  
Management Dean Search Committee  
1155 Hays Hall  
Buffalo, N.Y. 14214  
SUNY Buffalo is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer. No person whose relationship with SUNY Buffalo shall be subject to discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion or age.

## COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION FACULTY POSITION—QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

Instructor of Assistant Professor of Quantitative Analysis. Teach undergraduate courses in data processing, systems analysis, and business statistics. Qualifications: PhD or near PhD in Business Administration preferred. Areas of specialization: computer science, or operations research, or operations management, or statistics. Should have a thorough knowledge of BASIC, FORTRAN, and COBOL. Position starts January 1977. Persons interested in this position should send resume to:  
Dr. Noel Doherty, Chairman  
Department of Quantitative Analysis  
St. John's University  
Jamaica, New York 11439  
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER M/F

## PRINCIPALSHIPS DISTRICT 23 - BROOKLYN PS 73 - PS 150

Requirements: state certification or eligibility to qualify for most recent exam in license of position sought. Interested individuals who meet the qualifications specified are invited to submit their resume to:  
Mr. George Mapp, Personnel Officer, District 23,  
2163 Dean St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11233 on or before close of business January 5, 1977.

## ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

The Department of Computer and Information Science at Cleveland State University is seeking an Assistant Professor having a Doctorate and teaching/research interests in applications to accounting and financial information systems. Current vita should be directed to:  
Chairman, Department of Computer and Information Science  
Cleveland State University  
Cleveland, Ohio 44115  
(816) 687-4760  
An Equal Opportunity Employer

## TEACHER

French, with minor in Spanish. Junior High, 7 to 9. Starting January 3. Must be eligible for New Jersey certification in both French and Spanish. Fair Lawn, New Jersey. (201) 796-4750 X 237 Foreign Language Supervisor.

## Special Education Teacher Elementary Level NYS Certification required

Submit resumes  
Superintendent of Schools  
Malverne, NY 11565  
An Affirmative Action  
Equal Opportunity Employer

## PRESCHOOL TEACHER

The Tenen Park Schools have an opening for a warm, creative teacher in our new program for children with self-learning problems. New Jersey Teacher Certification is required. Send resumes and resumes to Dr. Arnold Cohen, Swimming River School, 2220 Home Ave., Tinton Falls, N.J. 07724. (201) 741-4111.  
An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F

## DIRECTOR IN-SERVICE EDUCATION-NURSING DEPT.

Master's Degree preferred. In-service experience necessary. A 200- and general hospital located in above area with an established staff development program. Competitive salary and benefits.  
APPLY PERSONNEL DEPT  
Pinal Klinebush Hospital  
1001 West 11th St., Phoenix, AZ 85012. Closing date November 23, 1976.

## BUSINESS FACULTY POSITIONS WEST CHESTER STATE COLLEGE

Positions to be filled September, 1977—January, 1977. Rank: open. Salary competitive.  
**ACCOUNTING:** To teach undergraduate courses in Accounting, Ph.D. or D.B.A. and C.P.A. Candidates in final stage of dissertation, considered.  
**ECONOMICS:** To teach Principles and advanced course in Economics. Ph.D.  
**FINANCE:** To teach courses in Corporate Finance and Financial Institutions. Ph.D. or D.B.A.  
**MARKETING:** To teach undergraduate courses in Marketing, including Marketing Channels. Ph.D. or D.B.A.  
**SUBMIT VITAE TO:**  
Dr. Joseph M. Thorson, Chairman  
Recruiting Committee  
West Chester State College  
West Chester, PA 19380  
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

## ASSISTANT DIRECTOR Division of Health Services Storrs, Conn.

Salary—\$13,300-\$22,900  
Position available to perform technical work in the business services activities of the Agency including a combination of accounting, budget management, maintenance, personnel and purchasing services work; Preparation of financial statements and reports. Knowledge of fundamental principles & practices of business in public administration; Knowledge of governmental accounting, budgeting, personnel & purchasing procedures; 4 years employment in Health Administration in Accounting, budget preparation, personnel management, purchasing, general business management & graduation from college required. Masters degree in business or public administration & 2 yrs of administration employment will serve as an equivalent. Apply by December 10, 1976 to:  
Dr. Robert F. Troiano  
11-11, University of Conn. Storrs, Ct. 06268  
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

## PRESIDENT OF THE SAN FRANCISCO ART INSTITUTE

The San Francisco Art Institute is seeking candidates for the position of President. SFAI founded in 1874, with student enrollment of 900, offers the Bachelor of Fine Arts and the Master of Fine Arts Degrees in Fine Arts, painting, photography, printmaking, and sculpture. It is accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges and the National Association of Schools of Art. SFAI has a dual goal of education and exhibition, and its strong exhibitions program serves the community. Qualifies sought are leadership for future planning of SFAI, administrative ability, knowledge and/or experience in the field of art, skill in community relations. Candidates are requested to send resumes to C. David Robinson, Chair of the Board of Trustees, in care of Robinson and Mills, 1005 Sausalito Street, San Francisco, CA 94111, 415/989-2290. It is an equal opportunity employer and complies with all federal and local regulations.

## PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERS

Immediate openings for positions in out-patient and adolescent outreach programs in community comprehensive mental health center. MSW required and one year experience preferred. Center location, convenient to mountain, sea coast and Boston. Salary \$10,000-12,000 depending on experience. Liberal fringe benefits. Send resume to:  
Richard B. Locke, MSW, Asst. Executive Director,  
Stratford Guidance Center  
787 Central Ave.  
Dover, New Hampshire, 03820  
603/449-0630

## BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR

Start February 1, 1977. Outstanding job opportunity, scenic Hudson Valley, Orange Co., seeking experienced business facilities responsibilities in budgeting, purchasing, payroll, funded projects and related fiscal matters; certification as School Business Administrator required. Send resume to:  
Dr. Leonard Adler  
Sup. of Schools  
Central Central School District  
Coralville, NY 12518  
An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F

## SOCIAL STUDIES VACANCY

Experience preferred  
Westchester County  
Resumes only  
X 7897 TIMES

## TEACHER-HOME ECONOMICS

Food and child development areas. Home Economics teacher. New Jersey certification required. Submit resumes to:  
Personnel  
Englewood Public Schools  
12 Tenally Rd., Englewood, N.J. 07631  
An Affirmative Action Employer

## Junior High School Principal For Jan. 1, 1977

Applications Due Nov. 30, 1976. Apply to Superintendent of Schools, Union Township Public Schools, 2965 Morris Ave., Union, N.J. 07093.

## Montessori Teacher Kuwait

We have an unusual, attractive situation available for an individual with a background in the Montessori method of teaching. The assignment is in Kuwait.

This is not a position as a tutor but rather as a teacher for a small group of young children whose parents are top level executives of one of the largest companies in the Mid-East. Regular day-to-day school hours will be observed. Attractive opportunities to travel throughout Europe and the United States with the family in order to provide continuous training for the children.

Generous compensation package plus benefits that include free medical services, liberal housing allowance, annual 36 day home leave with air accommodations paid, plus automobile. Submit resume in strictest confidence to the country's United States consultants:  
Y 7210 TIMES

## PRESIDENT MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

The Board of Regents invites nominations and applications for the Presidency of Montana State University. Montana State University is the state's land grant institution, a broad-based, multi-faceted university. It is part of the 6-campus Montana State University System, under the governing authority of a constitutional Board of Regents and the system's executive officer, the Commissioner of Higher Education. Montana State University enrolls more than 3,000 students in its colleges of Agriculture, Arts and Architecture, Engineering, Education, Letters and Sciences, and Graduate Studies, and in its schools of Business and Nursing. It offers bachelor's degrees in 45 areas covering 124 majors, master's degrees in 34 areas and doctorates in 19. The University includes the Agricultural Experiment Station with 7 research centers throughout the state, the Cooperative Extension Service and the Engineering Experiment Station. The 1,170-acre campus is at Bozeman, 90 miles north of Yellowstone Park.

As the chief executive officer of the University, the President is responsible for the ongoing operation of the University, the maintenance of academic standards, the development of appropriate modifications of the University's organizational structure, all personnel matters including the appointment and promotion or termination of all administrators, faculty members and non-academic staff throughout the University.

The position becomes available on July 1, 1977. Nominations and applications should be addressed to: Regent Mary Pace Chairperson  
Presidential Search and Screening Committee  
P.O. Box 21, Montana State University,  
Bozeman, Montana 59715  
and should be received by February 1, 1977. Position description and candidate criteria available on request.  
Montana State University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer

## Educational Training Specialist

We are a comprehensive special educational & vocational rehabilitation center in our 25th year of operation. We are currently seeking an educational training specialist. The individual we seek will have a degree in English or English education, and be working on a Master's degree in educational communication. Some previous professional training & educational curriculum design required. Familiarity with writing, work book & training manual design & systems approach to teaching helpful. Send resume which must include salary history & requirements to:  
Y 7063 TIMES  
An equal opportunity employer

## UNIVERSITY OF MASS/AMHERST OFFICE OF GRANT AND CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION ADMINISTRATIVE VACANCIES FOR JAN. 1977

Nominations and applications being sought for the following three Staff Assistant positions: PROJECT DEVELOPMENT: Responsible for the acquisition and dissemination of information for sponsored projects for assistance in the preparation of proposals. Qualifications: BS or equivalent experience; experience in preparation of proposals; knowledge of administrative and financial procedures; FISCAL MANAGEMENT: Responsible for the receipt of funds and the establishment of a record of expenditures related to expenditures for and the close-out of grants and contracts; experience with the federal regulations for administration of grants and contracts; ability to interact with faculty members in fiscal matters. Applications should be sent to:  
AGREEMENT: Responsible for the administration of Federal and State grants in the interpretation of Federal and State regulations pertaining to grants; knowledge of law and regulations pertaining to patents, copyrights and inventions; familiarity with Federal procurement regulations. Salary will be based on qualifications and experience with higher education. Education, curriculum vitae, and 3 references should be submitted by Dec. 7 to: Mr. W. C. Casselino, Director, Office of Grant and Contract Administration, Research Center, 1010C, The University of Massachusetts is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

## TEACHING POSITIONS BOCES of Nassau County

Teaching positions available in the following areas: elementary, middle, and high school. Send resumes to E. J. Bryant, BOCES of Nassau County, 100 West 11th Street, Westbury, N.Y. 11590  
An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F

# To answer box number advertisements---

Simply address your reply to the box number given in the advertisement (e.g.—Y2000 Times) and add New York, N.Y.—10036. Please include in your reply only material that will fit into a regular business envelope.

### STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO

SEEKING A NOTABLE PLACE IN BUSINESS-ORIENTED PSYCHOLOGY?

STAFF PSYCHOLOGIST

STAFF ASSOCIATE

### REFERENCE LIBRARIAN

Westchester State University

### DIRECTOR OF LIBRARIES

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO

### ASST. TEACHING LIBRARIAN

Westchester State University

### LIBRARIAN

Westchester State University

### INDEXERS

New York City Public Library

### CHILDREN'S SERVICES CONSULTANT

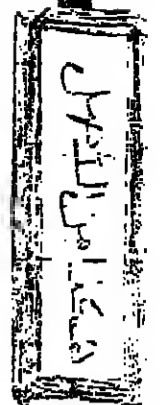
New York City Public Library

### LIBRARIAN AT LARGE

New York City Public Library

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# HEALTH CARE / HOSPITAL / MEDICAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES



**DIRECTOR PERSONNEL**  
 offering opportunity for an experienced professional to assume direction of a broad range of personnel services for our 1400 employees. Our new & growing 415 bed medical center includes a full range of medical services including: rehabilitation; urban location 30 miles from NYC, near airports & Princeton University.  
 This position requires demonstrated administrative & technical achievement; initiative; planning ability; strong employee relations skills. Responsibilities include: hiring, compensation, employee relations, and counsel to management. Master's degree preferred. A comprehensive benefits program & salary commensurate with experience are available. Resumes to Joseph J. Barber, Executive Director, Personnel Department, 164 Summit Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island 02906.

**MEDICAL PHYSICIST FOR DEPARTMENT OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE**  
 The Miriam Hospital, a progressive, medium-sized teaching hospital, affiliated with Brown University's Program in Medicine is looking for a Ph.D. to serve as a medical physicist and supervisor of nuclear medicine technologists. Experience in clinical nuclear medicine, and computer programming is essential. The candidate must also have training in radiation biology, nuclear physics and health physics as well as the ability to conduct both team and independent research. Our equipment includes Pho/Gamma III HP and Pho/Gamma IV cameras both with on-line gamma II, DEC computers, dual probe scanner with on-line video display unit, thyroid uptake unit and supportive equipment. Teaching experience also desired. Submit resume and salary requirement to:  
 The Miriam Hospital  
 Personnel Department  
 164 Summit Avenue  
 Providence, Rhode Island 02906  
 An Equal Opportunity Employer

**Skilling & Nursing**  
 Utah is in New York City interviewing Nurses.  
 We're the University of Utah Hospital of Salt Lake City. We'll be here in New York City November 21 through November 24 interviewing for the following positions:  
 • STAFF NURSES  
 • HEAD NURSES  
 • CLINICAL SPECIALISTS  
 We're the only major University Teaching and Research Hospital between Denver and the West Coast. If you're eligible for licensure in Utah and you favorably complete our interview, we can offer you competitive salaries; excellent fringe benefits including tuition reduction for your BSN, MSN or PhD and paid health insurance; outstanding orientation and continuing education; plus the best snow skiing on earth 20 minutes from the hospital. Why not check us out?  
 To schedule your interview in New York City, November 21-24 call:  
 November 21, 22, 23, 24  
 (212) 582-8830  
 ask for Peter Noble, R.N.  
 or call TOLL FREE (800) 453-5553, ext. 2301  
 UNIVERSITY OF UTAH HOSPITAL

**Nurses GET AWAY FROM IT ALL**  
 Opportunities exist at Sinai Hospital of Baltimore for Registered Nurses who wish to work in a progressive, modern community hospital. We offer a pleasant, yet stimulating environment for nurses who wish to grow and help us grow.  
 Sinai Hospital is ideally located near the city but close to the advantages of suburbia.  
 And Baltimore itself is a dynamic city which offers an even compromise between big city living and suburban pleasures.  
 Find out about opportunities for registered nurses at Sinai Hospital in various clinical areas. Vacancies also exist for an Assistant Director Staff Development and a Clinical Specialist in critical care nursing.  
 Excellent salary and benefits.  
 CALL COLLECT:  
 SINAI HOSPITAL OF BALTIMORE  
 Susan Smith  
 (301) 367-7800  
 Ext. 8950 or 8346  
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**ADVANCE YOUR NURSING CAREER**  
 AT THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH  
**ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES NURSING SERVICE**  
**CLINICAL INSTRUCTOR**  
 Specialized teaching position with responsibility for assessing, developing, directing and evaluating educational programs for clinical care. Creative program planning essential.  
**CLINICAL SPECIALIST**  
 Experienced in providing innovative approaches to nursing practice.  
 Relevant education and experience required for both positions. Must have a Civil Service Rating or Civil Service Status at the GS-11 level (GS-11, \$17,056). Ability to maintain flexible hours required.  
 All positions are Career Civil Service Appointments or Commissioned Officers. PHS, U.S. Citizenship required.  
 If you are qualified, call COLLECT  
 Mrs. Patricia Rados  
 Clinical Center Personnel Office  
**NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH**  
 Public Health Service  
 Building 10, Rm. 1A-13  
 Bethesda, Md. 20014  
 (301) 496-1905  
 An Equal Opportunity Employer

**Outreach Counselors**  
 Two opportunities in community based mental health center. One position primarily with history of mental illness and alcoholism.  
**FULL-TIME, NIGHTS**  
 Monday - Thursday, 11PM-7AM and Tuesday 9:30AM-12:00PM. Salary \$12,000 per year.  
**PART-TIME, NIGHTS**  
 Friday, Sunday and holidays, 11PM-7AM. Salary \$25 per hour.  
 Requirements: M.A. in Psychology or active enrollment in Graduate Psychology program, minimum 1 year experience with psychiatric or clinical patients. An excellent opportunity for advancement for employment without regard to race, creed, color, national origin, sex, or age. Send resume to:  
 Y 7037 TIMES

**CREDIT SUPERVISOR**  
 We are seeking an individual with a background in HOSPITAL credit and collection work. The ability to communicate effectively is a must. College graduate preferred.  
 Excellent salary, 5 day 37 1/2 hour week, liberal vacation and sick leave plans. Benefits including Blue Cross, Blue Shield, Major Medical, life insurance, long term disability and retirement plan are fully paid by Hospital.  
 Consideration will be given only to those applicants with the above qualifications.  
 No phone calls please.  
 Please send resume including present salary to Mr. L. Brian Corliss, Personnel Director, Greenwiche Hospital, Ferry Road, Greenwich, CT 06830  
 An Equal Opportunity Employer M.F.

**A HISTORIC CONFERENCE "BEYOND THE DOUBLE BIND"**  
 Communication and Family Systems, Theories, and Techniques with Schizophrenics  
 March 3 & 4, 1977  
 Barbizon Plaza Hotel, N.Y.C.  
 • NOTED FACULTY: BRUCE M. JELSON, M.D., N.Y.; by DAVID L. RUSSELL, M.D., N.Y.; by DAVID L. RUSSELL, M.D., N.Y.; by DAVID L. RUSSELL, M.D., N.Y.  
 • Choice of 2 Workshops  
 • Live Family Interviews  
 • 17 Hours Category I Continuing Education Credit  
 Advance registration required. Fee \$150. Contact Milton M. Berger, M.D., Department of Education & Training, 121-130-6131, 6132.  
**SOUTH BEACH PSYCHIATRIC CENTER**  
 Staten Island, N.Y. 10305

**Psychiatrist and Clinical Physicians**  
 needed for a challenging practice in a stimulating and rewarding work environment at a State Residential facility for the retarded and developmentally disabled. Conveniently located in Dutchess County, five miles from the Connecticut State line with only a two hour ride to New York City or Albany.  
 Appointments are available at salaries ranging from \$25,161 to \$36,146, depending on qualifications and responsibilities. Regular hours of work with excellent fringe benefits, including retirement plan.  
 Minimum qualifications:  
 License to practice medicine in any state of the United States and a temporary permit issued by New York State or New York State license to practice medicine.  
 REPLY TO:  
 WASSAIC DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER  
 WASSAIC, NEW YORK 12592  
 ATT: PHYLLIS BARBER  
 PERSONNEL DIRECTOR

**EMERGENCY ROOM PHYSICIANS**  
 Full time salaried, weekday and night coverage rotation.  
 Send resume to:  
 Executive Director  
 Martha's Vineyard Hospital  
 Oak Bluffs, Mass 02557  
 617-693-0410  
 An Equal Opportunity Employer

**PSYCHIATRIST DIRECTOR OF OUTPATIENT SERVICES**  
 Psychiatrist to head staff of 14. Duties include leadership of 2 of the independent teams with primary and direct clinical as well as overall responsibility for shaping program to community. Experience in group therapy desirable. 10 minutes to GW Bridge. Salary \$18,000 depending on qualifications and experience.  
 CV to: R.J. Brown, MD, Medical Director, CCMH, 2 Ave. Dumont, N.J. 07628

**ASSISTANT MEDICAL DIRECTOR**  
 Progressive life reinsurance company requires a general internist for understanding medical aspects of impaired risks. Should be board certified (or eligible) in internal medicine. Preferably American graduate. Some cardiology desirable. New staff position in growing company, pleasant environment, opportunity for advancement.  
 Salary open, good fringe benefits.  
 All communications will be held in strict confidence.  
 Reply to:  
 W. John Elder, MD, Vice President and Medical Director, Colonial Life Reinsurance Company, P.O. Box 500, Stamford, Connecticut 06904.  
 (203) 327-4220

**R.N.'s PRE & POST SURGERY PATIENT UNITS**  
 Opportunities at progressive teaching hospital for staff nurses to provide quality patient care on General and Vascular Surgery, ENT, and Urology-Surgery Units. Salary commensurate with experience. Excellent benefits.  
 CONTACT: NURSE RECRUITER  
**NORTH CAROLINA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL**  
 CHAPEL HILL, N.C. 27514 PHONE: 919-966-2095  
 An Equal Opportunity Employer

**CHAIRMAN DEPT OF SURGERY**  
 Norwalk Hospital in Connecticut, a regional community health center affiliated with Yale University Medical School, is seeking applications for the position of full time Chairman of the Department of Surgery. The surgeon we are seeking must have board certification, clinical competence and demonstrated evidence of departmental management experience.  
 Please send curriculum vitae, background information, interests and qualifications to:  
 Secretary, Surgical Search Committee, Norwalk Hospital, 21 Stevens Street, Norwalk, Conn. 06856

**PHYSICIAN**  
 A full time position in a progressive teaching hospital. The position is for a general internist with a minimum of 5 years experience in a hospital setting. Excellent salary and benefits. Send resume to:  
 Y 7016 TIMES

**SEARCH DIRECTOR HEALTH SERVICES**  
 State opening. New position or Ph.D. Develop and administer health services research program in a large VA Hospital. Conduct research in the organization and delivery of health services. Joint appointment with Johns Hopkins University HSR & O Center. Responsible.  
 resume to:  
 Dr. William Pare  
 F.A. Hospital  
 Point, Maryland 21102  
 An Equal Opportunity Employer

**COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER CAROLINE COUNTY, MARYLAND**  
 To serve as Director of the County Health Department and as Deputy State Health Officer, Caroline County, Maryland's Eastern Shore, is a rural agricultural area which requires a comfortable living environment and recreational opportunities within an hour's drive of Washington metro areas. The position requires an MD with a Specialty Board Certification. An MPH degree is desirable. Eligibility for Maryland licensure is required. The salary is open commensurate with the guidelines of State Health Officers salaries—less than full time work management preferable. Position is currently open. Inquire with Edwin G. Richards, County Administrator, P. O. Box 207, Denton, Maryland 21629.  
 (Phone 301-479-0660)

**DIRECTOR OF NURSING SERVICE**  
 Director of Nursing Service, Assistant Hospital Administrator for a new 130-bed hospital and multi-specialty medical center. This challenging position will require a candidate with a minimum of 5 years experience in both supervisory and administrative responsibilities in a hospital setting. The position requires a highly progressive, innovative, flexible person with a minimum of 5 years experience in a hospital setting. An advanced degree is preferred. Good Health Care Association is a nationally recognized and is situated in beautiful Park Forest, Illinois. Excellent salary and benefits. Excellent salary commensurate with experience and qualifications.  
 Submit resume to:  
 Personnel Department  
 Grays Health Cooperative  
 200 15th Avenue East  
 Seattle, Washington 98112  
 (206) 326-7090  
 An Equal Opportunity Alternative Action Employer

**HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS or R.N.'s**  
 National health care organization headquartered in Chicago seeks Administrators or R.N.'s with experience in hospital management to assist the operations of facilities in compliance with standards. Nationwide travel required. Must be able to judge the quality of patient care as well as prepare reports.  
 Qualifications include clear oral and written communication skills as well as an ability to relate well with people. Reference and a requirement.  
 Please send a complete resume including salary history to:  
 Y 7016 TIMES  
 An Equal Opportunity Employer

**PHYSICIAN**  
 A full time position in a progressive teaching hospital. The position is for a general internist with a minimum of 5 years experience in a hospital setting. Excellent salary and benefits. Send resume to:  
 Y 7016 TIMES

**PLANNING ASSISTANT RESEARCH**  
 Medical Center-Based Ambulatory Alcohol Treatment program in Nassau County seeks individuals with a Master's Degree in Research-related field and a minimum of 3 years' experience. Responsibilities include follow-up interviewing, questionnaire administration, statistical analysis, program planning. Excellent salary and benefits. Send c.v. with detailed salary history to:  
 Y 7104 TIMES  
 Equal Opportunity Employer

**CHILD PSYCHIATRIST**  
 10 hours per week (with opportunity to increase time in the future) for Hillside Eastern Queens Mental Health Center, a community mental health clinic sponsored by Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center. Contact Gerald Roskin, M.D., Director.  
**HILLSIDE ADULT OUT-PATIENT DEPT.**  
**LONG ISLAND JEWISH-HILLSIDE MEDICAL CENTER**  
 New Hyde Park, N.Y. 11040  
 Equal Opportunity Employer

**ASSISTANT HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION CONSULTANT**  
 Salary range \$15,908 to \$19,816 to assist in the administration of multi-disciplinary, multi-unit teams on a variety of inspection and consultation of health care facilities. Requires a Master's Degree in Hospital or Public Health Administration or a related field of study, plus 2 years of full time administrative experience in a hospital or other health related area or a satisfactory equivalent. County of Oneida, Department of Personnel, Oneida County Office Bldg. 40 Franklin St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14202. The County is an Equal Opportunity Employer.  
**SAINT BARNABAS MEDICAL CENTER**  
 Old Short Hills Road  
 Livingston, N.J. 07039  
 An Equal Opportunity Employer

**DIRECTOR OF REHABILITATION SERVICES**  
 Physical Therapist to take charge of an active Rehabilitation Dept., including Physical Therapy, Occupational Therapy and Recreational Therapy in a 315-bed medical school affiliated chronic disease hospital and geriatric long term care facility.  
 Call or write Mr. Goldberg, Executive Director, at the Hebrew Home, 615 Tower Ave., Hartford, Conn. 06112. Tel. 203-242-6207.  
 An Equal Opportunity Employer

**PHYSICIAN**  
 A full time position in a progressive teaching hospital. The position is for a general internist with a minimum of 5 years experience in a hospital setting. Excellent salary and benefits. Send resume to:  
 Y 7016 TIMES

**RECTOR OF PUPIL PERSONNEL SERVICES**  
 Director of Pupil Personnel Services, responsible for the supervision of all pupil personnel services in the field of special education, administrative responsibilities. Salary negotiable.  
 Send resume to:  
 Patricia A. Tonne,  
 Superintendent of Schools,  
 Administration Building,  
 Route 516,  
 Lawrence, N.J. 07477.

**MATH TEACHER-U.S. LIBRARY TEACHER & SUBSTITUTES**  
 Substitutes in Business Education, Industrial Arts. Appropriate certification for all positions required. Send resumes:  
**SEAFORD PUBLIC SCHOOLS**  
 PERSONNEL OFFICE  
 2174 Jackson Avenue  
 Seaford, New York 11783  
 An Equal Opportunity Employer

**OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS**  
 Must be registered by AOTA or eligible for New York State license.  
 In Progressive Developmental Center  
**Long Island Community**  
 35 miles from New York City  
 Excellent fringe benefits  
 Call 516-271-3990 Ext 435

**RADIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGIST**  
 Special procedures radiologic technologist needed for an accredited 200-bed medical center. Must be familiar with mammography procedures. Master II, Schenectady County, New York. Excellent salary and benefits. Send resume to:  
 The University of Conn. Health Center,  
 Mr. W. E. Long, Personnel Dept., Farmington, Conn. 06032.  
 An Equal Opportunity Employer

**PHYSICIAN**  
 A full time position in a progressive teaching hospital. The position is for a general internist with a minimum of 5 years experience in a hospital setting. Excellent salary and benefits. Send resume to:  
 Y 7016 TIMES

**TEACHERS-LIVE IN**  
 New Classes Are Currently Opening. Positions Available for:  
 • GENERAL TEACHERS  
 • PHYSICS EDUCATION  
 • SPEECH THERAPIST  
 Residential School, Liberty, N.Y. program for children with learning and emotional problems. Call Mrs. Cation, Non-Fri, (518) 292-6430.

**DENTAL HYGIENIST/EDUCATOR**  
 Faculty position available January, 1977. Master's Degree preferred. Send resume to:  
 Dr. Dorothy Kinney  
 Dental Hygiene Dept.  
 Bergen Community College  
 400 Paramus Rd.  
 Paramus, NY 07652  
 Equal Opportunity Employer

**PHYSICAL THERAPISTS**  
 Advanced Training, Postural, Salary \$12,000-\$15,000.  
**PSYCHOLOGIST**  
 Ph.D. Psychological Assessment; developmental, Safety supervisory.  
**HOME TRAINERS**  
 N.A. home care training. Programs with children. Salary \$11,000-\$14,000. Developmental disabilities experience required. Compensation equal to day center. Homebased interview in home. Send resumes to: Comprehensive Developmental Center, 402 S 4 St W, Waukegan, IL 60087.  
 (408) 848-6413.

**PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR**  
 Responsible for production, quality control and customer relations for Sheltered Workshop with multi-handicapped population. Downtown Brooklyn, Sheltered Workshop experience required. Send resume to:  
 Miss Carol White, Brooklyn Bureau of Community Services, 285 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11217

**PHYSICIAN**  
 A full time position in a progressive teaching hospital. The position is for a general internist with a minimum of 5 years experience in a hospital setting. Excellent salary and benefits. Send resume to:  
 Y 7016 TIMES

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**PHYSICIAN PRIMARY CARE**  
 For multiple sites of a comprehensive health center. Excellent benefits.  
 Call Dr. DeLeon  
 212-477-8300

**HEALTH PLANNER-PROPOSAL REVIEW**  
 Health Services Administration position in health care administration or related field. Several years of related experience necessary. Assist in proposal development, management of health care development & community education. Salary: \$18,000-\$24,000 plus fringe benefits. Contact respective director, USA of NEPA, 2720 20th Ave., P.O. 15641

**SCHOOL NURSE**  
 Must be RN. To work in independent school, upper East Side. Begin immediately.  
 (212) 861-0404

**PHYSICIAN**  
 A full time position in a progressive teaching hospital. The position is for a general internist with a minimum of 5 years experience in a hospital setting. Excellent salary and benefits. Send resume to:  
 Y 7016 TIMES

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 Y 7016 TIMES

HEALTH CARE / HOSPITAL / MEDICAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

ALEXIAN BROTHERS



A Religious Community of Men... in Health Care

Committed to Christ through a life of fraternal love, prayer and service to the sick. Brothers are involved in all aspects of Health Care: Administration • Nursing • Clerical • Technical • Pastoral Care • X-Ray • Laboratory • Engineering & Maintenance • Mechanical Work • Public Relations • Pharmacy • etc.

A HEALING PRESENCE



HOSPITAL AND HEALTH CENTERS: Elk Grove Village, IL. / Elizabeth, N.J. / St. Louis, Mo. San Jose, Cal. / Signal Mt., Tenn. Write for further information.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Challenging opportunity for highly qualified individual to join the staff of a progressive and modern voluntary hospital, prime New York City location.

This position reports directly to top management and requires solid experience with proven record of success minimum 5 years experience in public relations. Must have outstanding public relations background including writing and editing ability experience in placement of news stories and features with metropolitan press, radio and television and promotional success in major special events.

Director PSYCHIATRIC CENTER SALARY: \$43,834

N.Y.S. Dept. of Mental Hygiene is seeking a dynamic individual for this challenging position. This secure forensic psychiatric center, near Ulster, N.Y. will serve inmates committed from state and local correctional facilities who become mentally ill during their incarceration and who require inpatient hospitalization.

Director Management Engineering

This progressive Mid-Western 400 bed teaching hospital is seeking a seasoned results oriented Industrial Engineering Director, who will be an integral part of an aggressive administrative team.

Y 7132 TIMES An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F

RI-COMPREHENSIVE MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

Ph.D. PSYCHOLOGIST: Testing & evaluation of children, adolescents, and adults in various settings. Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology, Clinical Psychology or Developmental Psychology. Eligible for Rhode Island certification as a Psychologist.

DIALYSIS HEAD NURSE and RN'S

Experienced preferred for out of hospital dialysis unit, located in FREEPORT LONG ISLAND. Excellent salary, benefits, and tremendous growth opportunities with the pressure of working in a hospital. WE GUARANTEE EVERY SUNDAY OFF. Come grow with us. Send resume or call: (201) 227-6333

Executive Director

National Association of Health Services executive. Association of minority health administrators is seeking dynamic individual for operations director, to act as principal executive to coordinate national office in a chapter activities. Represent association with state health organization. Develop long range plans & budget & control all business affairs of the corporation. Applicant should have a Master's Degree with executive experience.

CLINICAL DIRECTOR OF NURSING

Immediate position for those with minimum of M.S.N. or M.N. degree in health and a clinical nursing specialty (preferably in family health care or any care). At least 5 years of administrative experience at the hospital or in a teaching institution and demonstrated expertise in clinical practice. Ability to support an operational decision making program of health care, research and teaching (nursing, medicine or health related area) and participate in health care planning at the state, local and state levels. Academic rank and salary commensurate with education. Excellent fringe benefits. For equal opportunity employer. Send resume for: Dr. Isabelle Payne, Director, School of Nursing, Michigan State University, School of Nursing, East Lansing, Michigan 48824.

TRAINING DIETITIAN SANITATION

We are seeking an individual with a B.S. in Dietetics plus one year of experience in microbiology and bacteriology to join our progressive Medical Center. We offer a good starting salary and comprehensive benefits. Send resume to: (212) 390-1224 ST. VINCENT'S Medical Center of Manhattan, 335 East Avenue, Staten Island, New York 10310

SPEECH & HEARING THERAPIST PART TIME

Master's degree. Clinical certification preferred. Liberal fringe benefits. Send resume to: Personnel Office, Manhattan Children's Psychiatric Center, Ward's Island, New York N.Y. 10035.

FOREIGN MED GRADS WELCOME

6 PED, 12 GP, 5 OB/GYN Needed immediately in the U.S. \$35,000-\$50,000. Must have F.L.E.X. Fee Paid. THE CRAIG GROUP E.O. CONSULTANTS 212-263-3800

PHYSICIAN P/T

Major metropolitan area. Excellent salary and benefits. Send resume to: Personnel Office, Manhattan Children's Psychiatric Center, Ward's Island, New York N.Y. 10035.

OPERATING ROOM NURSES

Progressive 500-bed university-affiliated teaching hospital (20 minutes from NYC) with active 12-suite O.R. seeks experienced Operating Room Staff Nurses. These positions offer salary in line with experience, morning orientation, on-going continuing education program and active in-service. Call or apply Personnel Department, (201) 942-2225.

HACKENSACK HOSPITAL

22 Hospital Place Hackensack, N.J. 07601 an equal opportunity employer

PSYCHIATRIST CHERRY HOSPITAL

Cherry Hospital has a vacancy in the Acute/Admissions service. Available immediately for a qualified physician. Completion of Residency Training in Psychiatry and 1 year of experience in the practice of Psychiatry or Medicine is required. Candidates must be eligible for licensure in North Carolina. Salary range \$34,000 to \$38,000 and depends on prior experience and qualifications. Numerous benefits are provided as a State employee. Interesting work and caring surroundings. Recreational and educational opportunities available.

Equal Opportunity Employer Investigate this opportunity for professional practice and growth by contacting: Director, Clinical Services, Cherry Hospital, Goldsboro, North Carolina 27520, or phone (919) 731-3206.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR MEDICAL NURSING

We are looking for an individual who will be responsible for nursing operations of all medical units including respiratory, coronary and renal intensive care units in a 400-bed teaching hospital. Masters Degree in clinical specialty preferred. Should have strong management skills.

We will arrange interviews in New York or Boston. Please send resume to Call Webber, Personnel Department, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 736 Cambridge Street, Brighton, MA 02135. An Equal Opportunity Employer

REGISTERED NURSES LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES ALCOHOLISM COUNSELORS

300-bed university affiliated teaching hospital requires nursing practitioners, licensed practical nurses and alcoholism counselors for its expanding alcohol detoxification and rehabilitation unit. RN candidates must have current clinical experience in medical-surgical nursing and a New York State license - \$24 preferred. LPN candidates must have current clinical experience in medical-surgical nursing and New York State license - \$24 preferred. Alcohol counselor candidates must have 2 years' experience in the field. Apply to: Director of Nursing, NEW YORK HOSPITAL, Cornell Medical Center, WESTCHESTER AVENUE, 21 Bloomingdale Road, White Plains, N.Y. 10605 (914) 949-8300, Ext. 331 An Equal Opportunity Employer

CHAIRMAN, DEPT. OF SURGERY

Large, expanding university-affiliated medical center, 15 miles from NYC, seeks experienced, geographic, full-time M.D. with administrative and teaching skills to assure leadership of major department with large residency program. Opportunity for private practice. Salary and benefits negotiable. Please respond in writing to Sister Jane Frances, Administrator, St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center, 703 Main Street, Paterson, N.J. 07503 an equal opportunity employer

MICROBIOLOGIST TECHNICAL SALES REP. PHILADELPHIA AREA

A leading company in innovative microbiology is seeking qualified individuals to join its technical sales force. Candidates should be able to sell technical products with a specialty in microbiology, or graduate microbiologist. They should have at least two years clinical laboratory experience. After training period, our representatives are assigned to territories where they advise existing customers and, by demonstration, introduce our products which have worldwide acceptance to potential customers. Salary and benefits are excellent. Please send resume and salary history to: Y 7112 Times

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF NURSING

A position of scope and challenge for an experienced nurse administrator at a prominent community hospital. Assume responsibility for staffing, scheduling, staff relations and other administrative functions. M.S.N. preferred. B.S.N. and proven managerial ability are essential. Send c.v. including salary requirements in confidence to Mrs. Helen Clark, Nursing Recruiter, ENGLEWOOD HOSPITAL, 310 Engle St., Englewood, N.J. 07631. An Equal Opportunity Employer

COORDINATOR COMMUNITY FOCUS TEAM MENTAL HEALTH

Community Mental Health Center is seeking individual to coordinate and supervise a community focus team. Responsibilities include the planning and implementation of wide ranging mental health services. Ph.D. level or equivalent education and experience. 5 years experience in a similar health care position. Please send resume with previous salary history to: Jts. Leslie Diamond, COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY OF NEW JERSEY, Rutgers Medical School, P.O. Box 107, Piscataway, N.J. 08854 An Equal Opportunity Employer

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST FOR DAY SHIFT

Must be ASCP registered, blood bank experience essential. Hematology experience desired. 380 bed teaching hospital with excellent benefits. Contact Mr. David Bergman laboratory administrator, Middlesex Memorial Hospital, Middletown, Conn. 06457, 203-347-9471.

DIRECTOR NURSING SERVICE

Challenging opportunity to direct nursing service administration and planning in our progressive 415-bed medical center which includes rehabilitation and mental health services. Suburban location, 30 minutes from NYC, near Rutgers & Princeton Universities. Primary care nursing concept & family practice residency programs, combine for innovative nursing care delivery system. Master's degree preferred, demonstrated leadership ability required. A comprehensive benefit program with salary commensurate with experience is available. APPLY PERSONNEL: JOHN F. KENNEDY MEDICAL CENTER, JAMES ST. EDISON, N.J. An Equal Opportunity Employer

PURCHASING AGENT

Opportunity for purchasing agent in large health care facility dealing both with medical equipment and building furnishings. Salary dependent on qualifications. Qualified persons interested in this position should forward resume to: Dr. Harold Gardner, The Health Care Institute, 3740 John R., Detroit, Mich. 48021

FAMILY THERAPIST

Master's Degree in Psychology or Social Work, with advanced training required, involves working with emotionally disturbed young adults in a day treatment program. Part time, approximately 20 hours per week. Submit resume including salary requirements to: RIVERVIEW HOSPITAL, Personnel Department, 35 Union Street, Red Bank, N.J. 07701 An Equal Opportunity Employer

LABORATORY TRAINING COORDINATOR Connecticut Red Cross Blood Center Farmington, Connecticut

Responsibilities include the organization of training programs, seminars and workshops. Require 5SB (MT) ASCP preferably with teaching and blood bank experience or equivalent training and experience. Excellent employee benefits. Contact: Personnel Director, American Red Cross, 209 Farmington Ave, Farmington, Connecticut 06032 (203) 677-4531 An Equal Opportunity Employer

BIO-MEDICAL ENGINEER

Immediate opening in large tertiary care teaching medical center for Bio-Medical Engineer with strong hospital background. Position requires BS in Electrical Engineering and minimum 5 years work experience with bio-medical equipment. Competitive salary and excellent fringe benefits. Send resumes or call: Paul Pasquale, Assistant Personnel Director, Westchester County Medical Center, Valhalla, N.Y. 10595 • (914) 592-8500 ext 2218 An Equal Opportunity Employer

FAMILY THERAPIST

Master's Degree in Psychology or Social Work, with advanced training required, involves working with emotionally disturbed young adults in a day treatment program. Part time, approximately 20 hours per week. Submit resume including salary requirements to: RIVERVIEW HOSPITAL, Personnel Department, 35 Union Street, Red Bank, N.J. 07701 An Equal Opportunity Employer

PHYSICIAN INTERNEIST

For Active Family Health Center in Teaching Hospital New York State License Required. Full Time Excellent Benefits and Free Parking. Send Resumes to: MS. PAT MOORE, ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL, 480 Harbor St., Staten, N.Y. 11213 Equal Opportunity Employer M/F

PHYSICIANS (2) FOR ADOLESCENT CLINIC PART TIME

BOARD MEMBER OR QUALIFIED INTERNEISTS OR PEDIATRICIANS. NY STATE LICENSE REQUIRED. Experience with adolescents preferred. SEND CV TO Y 7088 TIMES Equal Opportunity Employer M/F

PSYCHIATRIST

Newark Beth Israel Medical Center, St. Joseph's/Princeton Community Mental Health Center. Full time at least 20 hours to provide consultation and clinical services primarily on Out-Patient basis. Opportunity to develop innovative practices in Community Psychiatry. Good Salary & fringe benefits package. Send Resumes to Personnel Dept. NBIMC, 201 Lyons Ave, Newark, N.J. 07112 An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F

O.R. SUPERVISOR

New York B.S.N. with 3 to 5 years of experience. Are you looking for a challenging, growth oriented position in a teaching hospital? Do you have the leadership for an O.R. Supervisor? You can be the manager of a 12 room O.R. department in a teaching hospital. Send resume to: Personnel Director, St. Joseph's Hospital, 201 Lyons Ave, Newark, N.J. 07112 An Equal Opportunity Employer

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR

For multi-function children's agency in Connecticut. Minimum of 4 years business management plus college degree, systems and development skills. Salary range \$14,000 to \$16,000. Y 7057 TIMES

NURSE, R.N. COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH

2 years nursing experience minimum 1 of which must have been in an outpatient or community setting; master's degree preferred. Comprehensive benefits. Send resume to: Ms. Joyce King, Personnel Director, KINGSBORO PSYCHIATRIC CENTER, 651 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11203

PHYSICIAN

Board Eligible or Qualified Internist For Active Family Health Center in Teaching Hospital New York State License Required. Full Time Excellent Benefits and Free Parking. Send Resumes to: MS. PAT MOORE, ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL, 480 Harbor St., Staten, N.Y. 11213 Equal Opportunity Employer M/F

REGISTERED NURSES FULL TIME PART TIME ALL SHIFTS

Immediate positions available. We offer an excellent starting salary and a comprehensive fully paid benefit program including shift premium where applicable. See the Employment Office, BRUNN HOSPITAL OF DETROIT, 14500 W. MICHIGAN ST., DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48238 (313) 272-8000, EXT. 8888 An Equal Opportunity Employer

MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

MBA with 1-2 years of pertinent health care experience, or with desire to enter material management field in hospital setting. Attractive N.E. coastal community. Reply to: X 7899 TIMES

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

Ph.D. with biochemistry background and cell specialization. Collaboration in immunological studies of collagen disease & tumors. Please send curriculum vitae to: DR. DAVID KOFFLER, DEPT. OF PATHOLOGY, MOUNT SINAI MEDICAL CENTER, 100 South & Fifth Ave., N.Y., N.Y. an equal opportunity employer

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY C.O.T.A.

A.A. degree, 1 year's experience in Physical Education. Ability preferred. Functionally oriented with good oral knowledge. 5 days, 9 AM-5 PM. CONTACT: Personnel Office, WEMPSTEAD GENERAL HOSPITAL, 80 West St., Hempstead, NY 11553 (516) 453-9700 An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR RESIDENT ALCOHOLISM REHAB CENTER

Prefer 3 years AA. College Grad. Send resume. Turning Point, Inc, Box 1111, Verona, New Jersey 07044

PHYSICAL THERAPIST / ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

P.T./AS for diagnostic team at university affiliated clinic for multi-handicapped and H.A. patients. Teaching and research of P.T. services; job site instruction; research; research; research. Send resume to: Personnel Office, E. KENNEDY CENTER, 700 Trefle Row, Waltham, Mass. 02154 E.O. 12107

CHIEF PHYSICAL THERAPIST

P.T. with 3-5 years supervisory experience needed to organize a department for a 400 bed general hospital in a central Jersey community. Will be responsible for recommending policy, scheduling, and determining staffing needs. M.S. degree preferred. Please send resume with salary history and requirements to: Y 7020 TIMES Equal Opportunity Employer

ANESTHESIOLOGIST (FELLOW)

Excellent salary & generous fringe benefits. JHMC/GREENPOINT HOSPITAL AFFILIATION Department of Anesthesiology (212) 387-3010 Ext. 409 An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F

MEDICAL DIRECTOR INTERNIST AND FAMILY PRACTITIONERS

Wanted: an individual with board certification in internal medicine, board certification in family practice, and board certification in internal medicine. Send resume to: Dr. David Koffler, Dept. of Pathology, Mount Sinai Medical Center, 100 South & Fifth Ave., N.Y., N.Y. an equal opportunity employer

COMMUNITY HEALTH EDUCATOR

Position for a person with a Master's Degree in Public Health/Health Education. At least 2 years experience in an educational setting. Send resume to: Personnel Office, WEMPSTEAD GENERAL HOSPITAL, 80 West St., Hempstead, NY 11553 (516) 453-9700 An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F

NURSING INSTRUCTOR

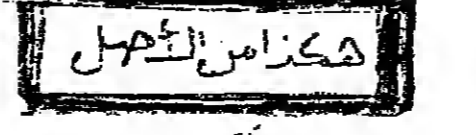
N.L.N. accredited school of nursing seeks instructor for 2 semesters. Send resume to: PERSONNEL DIRECTOR, SUNY BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF NURSING, Box 22, 450 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11203 and send to: SUNY BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF NURSING, Box 22, 450 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11203

PHYSICIAN

Major metropolitan area. Excellent salary and benefits. Send resume to: Personnel Office, Manhattan Children's Psychiatric Center, Ward's Island, New York N.Y. 10035.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

For a comprehensive professional program for social and health services, including child and family services, community health, social and legal services and research. Doctoral Degree and extensive administrative experience in a health care setting. Must travel. Must reside in Baltimore area. 3 yrs PH exp. Write for application: RHPF, 6031 Middlefield Circle, Baltimore, Md. 21207. Center For Human Concerns, 780 Oak Circle SW-4, Falls, Pa. 15104



HEALTH CARE / HOSPITAL / MEDICAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Director Manager... Engineering... University... Health Care... Executive Director... Hospital Management... Clinical Director... Training... Dietitian... Social Worker... Medical Records... Psychiatrist... Residency... Activities Director... Manager of Admissions... Psychologist... Medical-Surgical Instructor... Health Planner... Brookhaven Memorial Hospital... Medical-Surgical Instructor... Health Planner... Brookhaven Memorial Hospital... Medical-Surgical Instructor... Health Planner... Brookhaven Memorial Hospital...

The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. Opportunities available for NEPHROLOGY NURSING in The Rogosin Kidney Center. HEMODIALYSIS PERITONEAL DIALYSIS TRANSPLANTS. Special Training Program. For further details, call or write: Executive Assistant Director, Nursing Service (212) 472-6060. The New York Hospital, 525 East 68th Street (at York Avenue), New York, N.Y. 10021. An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F.

MARLBORO-WESTBORO COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH & RETARDATION CENTER seeks CHIEF OF ALCOHOLISM OUTPATIENT SERVICES. To provide clinical administrative supervision of alcoholism counselors at clinic & drop-in center & in educational programs; to counsel alcoholics & their families; to plan & develop comprehensive services for problem drinkers; & to consult to schools, courts & community groups interested in alcohol problems. Minimum requirements are a Master's degree in any mental health discipline, sound clinical background & 3 years professional experience in alcoholism field. Starting salary \$15,000. We are an equal opportunity employer. Please send resumes to Mr. Abraham Stadler, Acting Area Director, Marlboro-Westboro area office, Box 288, Westboro, Mass. 01581.

MEDICAL SERVICES EDITOR. An opportunity is open for medical editors with a degree preferably in bacteriology or the biological science area of the Merck, Sharp & Dohme International Division. The successful candidate should have a knowledge of overseas medical practices and regulatory requirements and a facility in at least one language other than English. Recent experience in reviewing promotional materials and international circulars is desired. This is a challenging position in a professional environment in a growing division of one of the world's largest and most respected pharmaceutical companies. Merck offers competitive salaries and an excellent benefits package. If you are interested, please send resume including salary history and requirements to: William T. Jackson, Employment Supervisor. MERCK & CO., INC. RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY 07065 U.S.A. Equal Opportunity Employer M/F.

NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH. DIRECTOR, CLINICAL LABORATORY PROGRAM—Requirements: M.D. or Ph.D., preferably Board certified, or eligible, in clinical chemistry, with five years of full-time, supervisory professional experience in one or more specialties in a public health, hospital or independent clinical laboratory. Duties: Plans, develops, organizes, coordinates and directs a State-wide comprehensive clinical laboratory improvement program for all independent and hospital laboratories in N.J. CHIEF BACTERIOLOGIST—Requirements: Bachelor's degree from an accredited college, supplemented by a Master's degree in microbiology, with five years of professional supervisory experience in a large well-equipped bacteriology laboratory. A Doctorate in microbiology may be substituted for three years of above experience. Duties: Responsible for directing all activities of the Bacteriology Laboratories, including T.B., G.C., P.K.U., Enteric, Rabies, Sanitary and General Bacteriology. SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH PHYSICIAN—Requirements: Graduation from a Class A Medical School supplemented by the satisfactory completion of a one year internship, licensure or eligibility for licensure as a physician in N.J. Duties: Develop and maintain a nosocomial infection control program, provide leadership in day-to-day communicable disease problems, participate in cancer epidemiology studies and other special studies conducted by the Communicable Disease Control Program. RESEARCH SCIENTIST, I—Requirements: Doctorate level with knowledge and experience in data processing and epidemiology, preferably cancer epidemiology. Duties: Provide day-to-day management of Cancer Registry Project. Provide leadership in development of registry and maintain its functioning after development. Once registry is functioning, become involved in epidemiologic studies of cancer. RESEARCH SCIENTIST, III—Requirements: Master level with knowledge and experience in data processing, including sufficient knowledge of computer programming to work effectively with programmers. Some knowledge and experience in epidemiology, preferable cancer epidemiology, is essential. Duties: Under the direction of a Research Scientist, I, provide technical competence necessary to develop and maintain a cancer registry. SEND RESUME IN CONFIDENCE TO: N.J. STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, PERSONNEL OFFICE, JOHN FITCH PLAZA, TRENTON, N.J. 08625.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR RETARDATION. The Rhode Island Department of Mental Health, Retardation and Hospitals is seeking an energetic professional with strong administrative skills to assume overall responsibility for the development and implementation of a statewide, comprehensive network of services for the retarded. Major emphasis will be on the development of community service programs. Masters degree in a field related to retardation and extensive experience in planning, developing and implementing programs for the retarded or persons with similar disabilities required. Curriculum Vitae must be submitted by Dec. 4, 1976 to: JOSEPH J. BEVILACQUA, Ph.D. Director Dept of Mental Health, Retardation & Hospitals, 600 New London Ave, Cranston, Rhode Island 02920. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

PHYSICIANS OPPORTUNITIES. Los Angeles Calif./Las Vegas Nevada. Multispecialty medical group needs: NEUROLOGISTS, RADIOLOGISTS, ORTHOPEDIC SURGEON, OTOLARYNGOLOGIST, NEUROSURGEONS, PSYCHIATRISTS. Generous base salary, plus percentage and fringe benefits (includes malpractice coverage). Call or send resume to: Stephen M. Zang, MD, 3201 S. Maryland Pkwy, Las Vegas, Nev 89109. 914-331-4062 or 702-732-9950.

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MEDICAID SUPERVISOR. The individual we seek must have a thorough knowledge of all phases of Medicaid billing and supervisory experience in a major medical center. This is a shift position that requires "hands-on" experience in Medicaid billing and in all aspects of third party reimbursement. Excellent benefits and competitive salary. Please send resume to: Y 7081 TIMES. An equal opportunity employer.

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Senior Operational Auditor. We are a major voluntary medical center complex in Brooklyn and Queens. Due to a recent promotion we have an opening for a Senior Operational Auditor. The candidate we seek should have a Bachelor's degree in accounting and a minimum of 5 years auditing experience in a health care related field. Excellent fringe benefits. Top salary-negotiable depending upon background and experience. Please submit resume with salary history and requirements to: Catholic Medical Center, 88-25 133rd St., Jamaica, NY 11432. An Equal Opportunity Employer Committed to Affirmative Action.

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Director of Surgery. We are a progressive, thousand-bed Medical Center located in New York City, affiliated with the Mount Sinai School of Medicine. The individual we are seeking should have the stature and demonstrated ability to provide high quality services to patients and leadership to house staff and academic physicians. Candidates must meet the professional standards for a full Professorship in the Medical School. Beth Israel Medical Center is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Please send detailed curriculum vitae to: Dr. Robert Newman, Associate General Director. BETH ISRAEL MEDICAL CENTER, 10 Nathan D. Perlmutter Place, New York, N.Y. 10003.

PHARMACIST. Full time staff position in modern, progressive department. Professional, gratifying and challenging. Excellent work schedule with 4 weeks paid vacation. Please send resume to Personnel Department. St. Vincent's Medical Center, 2800 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn. 06606. An equal opportunity employer M/F.

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COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER CONTROLLER. Responsibilities include design & installation of accounting systems, supervision of record keeping, preparation of financial statements & reports, issuance of a budget of budgets, cost accounting, distribution of funds, etc. Successful candidates must have a thorough understanding of health care, financial and health care systems. This is a shift position with excellent benefits. Salary will be commensurate with education and experience. Liberal fringe benefits program including excellent health insurance plan for employee & dependent. Send resume to: Personnel Office, Director of Personnel, 400 Columbus, New Haven, Ct. 06519. HELL HEALTH CENTER.

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PHYSICIANS. We are in need of physicians in the following specialties on a full time and part time basis: ENT - Internal Medicine, Anesthesiology - Psychiatry - Neurology. Board certification in specialty is required. Salary \$35,375 + \$200 location pay per year. Please send curriculum vitae to: Mr. Demetrius Barbery, Associate Personnel Administrator, Building 46, Willowbrook Developmental Center, 2760 Victory Blvd., Staten Island, N.Y. 10314. Equal Opportunity Employer M/F.

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PSYCHIATRIST. The Developmental Disabilities Division of a large voluntary Community Mental Health/Mental Retardation Center is seeking a full-time board certified/eligible Psychiatric Consultant to participate in evaluations, treatment planning and care of a diverse population of developmental disabilities clients and their families. Previous experience with children, families and/or developmentally disabled persons is preferred. Excellent salary/benefit program and work environment. General opportunities at PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and at UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL CENTER. Candidates should request: BUNNY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER, Chief of Staff Search Committee, University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131. 16045-0214 (in employment).

PHYSICAL THERAPISTS. NEW YORK STATE LICENSED. Applications are being accepted for the following professional areas: HOME CARE, STAFF THERAPISTS. For further information, call: Good Samaritan Hospital, 8000 Broadway, Suffern, NY. (914) 257-3300. Equal Opportunity Employer.

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RESIDENT DIRECTOR CHILD CARE AGENCY. PLUS XII agency seeks a director for its Queens, NY residential program, which cares for 100 disabled adolescents. Candidate must possess strong leadership qualities, be an innovative program developer, and be able to personally motivate staff and adolescents. Minimum 5 years supervisory & broad administrative experience in a child caring institution. Starting salary between \$19-22,000. Send resume with salary requirements to: Personnel Dept., PLUS XII SCHOOL, INC., 2025 Seaside Rd., Warwick, NY 10980. An equal opportunity employer.

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CHAIR, DEPT OF HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION. BARUCH COLLEGE-CUNY. The Department, jointly sponsored by Baruch College and Yeshiva University, seeks an individual with administrative and academic background to direct its ALPHA accredited graduate program. Responsibilities include development of resources for research, teaching and professional preparation of the program. Minimum 3 years experience in health administration and with an advanced degree in health care administration. Salary commensurate with experience. Send resume and detailed salary history to: Y 7134 TIMES. Equal opportunity employer.

ANESTHESIOLOGIST. Board certified or eligible-direct. Board. Community hospital, near I-95, board. \$70K+. Send c.v. to: MEDSEARCH UNLIMITED, 15097 Four Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222. (412) 355-0215.

ACTIVITIES DIRECTOR. For Department of Health position at accredited school nursing program, Health Care services program, college degree or certificate by New York State. Familiarity with programming methods useful. Send resume & salary requirements to: Y 7085 TIMES. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

PSYCHOLOGIST. Clinical Director of social school for learning disabled children. Ph.D. with 4 years clinical, early childhood administrative experience. Send resume to Director, S. I. Center for Developmental Disabilities, 631 Howard Ave., S.I., N.Y. 10501. Y 7050 TIMES. An equal opportunity employer.

UR & PSRO ASSISTANT PROJECT DIRECTOR. Opportunity with a state wide Medical Utilization Review Program in the southwest is available for an individual who has demonstrated management capabilities. Knowledge and experience in utilization review and PSRO is preferred. Reply with resume and salary requirements. Y 7103 TIMES.

PSYCHOLOGIST WESTCHESTER. Ph.D. in Clinical and/or S. Certificate in Guidance. Experience in treating children, adolescents and families. Ability to supervise staff. Demonstrated ability to communicate with professionals 25 hours from offering application needed. X 7088 Times.

MANAGER OF ADMISSIONS. Qualified individual needed to direct Admissions Department and E.R. registration for Medical School/Teaching Hospital. Must possess good management skills and initiative. Prior experience required. Clinical background helpful. Salary \$15,000. Send resume to: Y 7110 TIMES. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

SOCIAL WORKER-MSW. Provide case management and coordinate services for clients and conduct sheltered workshop for related cases. Starting salary \$12,000. Send resume to: Mr. Schwartz, Rockland County A.H.R.C., 250 W. Nyack Rd., West Nyack, N.Y. 10994. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

BROOKHAVEN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL. Dept. of Community Medicine, 101 Hospital Road, Patchogue, New York 11772. P.O. BOX 2048, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103. Equal Opportunity Employer.

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## 'Faith and Credit'

The unexpected decision of New York State's highest court invalidating the moratorium on \$1 billion or more of this city's short-term notes dramatically underlines—and in a startling way—what has been apparent all along:

Despite the enormous progress New York has made during the past year or more in working its way out of its financial difficulties, the crisis is a continuing one, has by no means been finally solved, and will require still greater efforts on the part of the city and greater help from the Federal Government for its solution.

Yet there is every reason to believe that the situation—so far from being hopeless—is entirely solvable without recourse to bankruptcy, but with the application of additional doses of patience, ingenuity and cooperation at all levels of government and within the private sector as well.

The five-to-one decision of the Court of Appeals, written in sharp and sometimes caustic language by the highly respected Chief Judge Charles D. Breitel, requires the city to honor its obligation to its short-term note holders whose payments had been suspended by the moratorium. But at the same time, as the court wisely notes:

"It would serve neither plaintiff nor the people of the City of New York to precipitately evoke judicial remedies which might give the city no choice except to proceed into bankruptcy. The strenuous and valiant efforts by the city and state administrations with the aid of the national Government should be given as much leeway as constitutional decency permits."

In other words, there is time—just how much is uncertain, but certainly enough—to work out a means of meeting the obligations to its note holders that the court has sternly thrust back on the shoulders of the city. The reaffirmation that the pledge of "faith and credit" is constitutionally protected even under conditions of extreme adversity is a healthy if tough lesson in public morality; but it is no cause for panic. It may in fact serve the very practical purpose of forcing all of us who are concerned with the survival of New York—and, by extension, of all other major cities in this country—to come to grips once again with the realities of the

urban crisis. And it should surely in the long run strengthen public confidence in the sanctity of contracts entered into by instrumentalities of government.

So far as New York City is concerned, the first and most immediate problem raised by the decision is whether it will affect the continued discretionary loan payments by the Federal Government conditioned on the likelihood of repayment. The next such payment, in the amount of \$200 million, is scheduled for Dec. 3. Another of \$500 million is due later that month. These loans are absolutely essential to meet the city's immediate cash needs.

Given the spirit of cooperation that has been increasingly evinced in Washington and the extraordinary (and successful) efforts of the city itself to pare its own budget, it is most improbable that at this juncture the Treasury would suddenly call off its scheduled assistance program. But the Breitel decision does make it vital that a new plan be worked out within the very near future that will enable this municipality to meet the court's imperative.

The possibilities run all the way from assistance from the Federal Reserve to backing from the Carter Administration and from Congress for Federal guarantees for municipal bonds.

The problem, serious as it is, can be worked in the spirit of one of the principal figures in the past year's negotiations, who commented yesterday: "Everybody seems anxious to hold this thing together. It's like the Battle of Britain—we came through it before and we'll do it again." Only this time, New York is in a different position from a year ago: it has a record of sacrifice and accomplishment that both outgoing and incoming administrations have begun to appreciate and recognize.

And Congress and the country are aware, more acutely than a year ago, that New York's problem is inextricably linked to—if larger than—the problem of virtually every other major municipality in the country. The urban problem is, essentially, a national problem; and it will require thoughtful, dispassionate Federal help for its solution.

## Good Start in Italy

Italy's minority Government survived the first critical test in Parliament for its economic austerity program because the powerful Communist Party abstained instead of voting "no." Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti had nailed down that imperative abstention prior to the formal debate in a three-hour discussion with the Communist leaders and a talk with the Communist head of Italy's largest trade union confederation.

It is far from unprecedented for a Christian Democratic Prime Minister to discuss major moves in advance with the Communists; but the consultation has become more necessary and more extensive since the Communists won 34 percent of the vote in the June election, only four points behind the party that has headed every Italian Government since 1945.

Confronted by 20 percent inflation, a foreign debt of \$17 billion, soaring imports, a shaky lira and dangerously depleted currency reserves, Mr. Andreotti had no alternative to imposing austerity measures on a country not noted for fiscal or industrial discipline. Without such actions, Italy would have difficulty obtaining even the \$530 million credit it seeks from the International Monetary Fund, let alone the much larger loans it hopes to get from the United States and the European Community to ease the pressure on its balance of payments.

Mr. Andreotti's package includes higher taxes, enforce-

ment of advance tax payments, cuts in public spending, substantial rises in electricity charges, telephone tolls and gasoline prices, and a start on modifying inflationary wage boosts. Additional measures will be required by Italy's creditors at some stage; but the Prime Minister has maneuvered with courage and skill to get this first round accepted by Parliament, even if abstainers outnumbered supporters.

No one knows how long Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer can hold his parliamentary ranks in line for abstention and his union followers for wage restraint. Though there have been few defections, the policy has created uneasiness among party workers and was sharply challenged last month by the party's patriarch, Luigi Longo. Mr. Berlinguer often finds it necessary to warn the Government against taking Communist cooperation for granted and he continues to press his proposal for a summit meeting of all parties, except the neo-Fascists, to deal with the economic crisis.

Meanwhile, Mr. Andreotti obviously intends to take maximum advantage of Communist abstentions to make a long-overdue start on economic recovery. He will come to Washington next month to seek help in that effort, probably in a meeting with President-elect Carter as well as President Ford. On his performance thus far, the Prime Minister deserves a sympathetic hearing.

## Planes in Beirut

The first civil airliners since last June landed at Beirut airport this weekend. Both symbolically and practically the landings represented the nearest approach to normal conditions that the tortured city has seen in a long time.

For Lebanon as a whole, the Syrian occupation—now nearly complete—seems to have effectively stopped the civil war, at least for the time being. The Palestinians, the Christians and the other factions among the Lebanese inhabitants still nurture their hatreds and mutual suspicions, but all have surrendered to the corporate decision of the most influential Arab nations—particularly Saudi Arabia—that the fighting must stop and that the Syrians must be trusted as relatively neutral troops who at the least can end the killing.

But each day of comparative quiet in the new Lebanon makes more urgent the larger question of peace and the future in the Middle East. Will the Syrians try to destroy the belt of friendly Christian-dominated territory the Israelis have helped set up in southern Lebanon near their border? Will the Palestinians resume raids against Israel from Lebanon, and if so how will Jerusalem respond? Do the Syrians intend to annex Lebanon or is their occupation just a genuine short-term expedient that Lebanese President Sarkis can end by ordering Syrian troops out of his country when he deems conditions suitable?

Merely to ask these questions is to underline how much remains undetermined in Lebanon and in the wider Arab-Israeli confrontation. But at least the restoration of a precarious peace in Lebanon is a reminder that

constant killings among different religions and ideologies are not necessarily an inevitable feature of life in the Middle East, that most sensitive area of this planet.

## The Wind Tides

Autumn ebbs away into winter, but there is flow rather than ebb in the unseen wind tides that now lap at the hills and send invisible breakers to hiss softly in the upper woodlands. They are the tides that curl about this earth, forever restless and eternally moving, tides that obey some subtler master than the moon.

Night is the time to hear these tides, a night when the stars are dimmed by scud that could easily be the spray of wind waves crowding swiftly one upon the next. You sit beside the open fire and hear the tides sucking at the chimney, hear the swish of their unseen waves breaking against the corner of the house, feel the quiver of panes shaken by the breakers.

You listen and you hear the rise and fall of the wind waves, the rush of one after another in crescendo until the peak has struck its hattering blow. Then there is a pause, a gathering of new force, and again that succession of waves building once more to climactic height and falling away into darkness.

Occasionally you can see, or seem to see, the wind-tides, breaker-white, at dawn and at dusk. They go rippling through a pasture lot and across an open knoll with its tall, golden-ripe grass. They swish through the underbrush at the edge of the woodland with the sibilant sound of cove water being crowded up an inlet. They bow the naked maple tips with the murmuring hiss of moonlides on rocky reefs.

# Letters to the Editor

## Toward a Presidential Amnesty Board

To the Editor:

President-elect Carter has promised a blanket pardon to all who evaded the draft during the Vietnam War. I fear that a blanket pardon would not be in the best interests of the nation and may lead to serious consequences for the future. No blanket amnesty or pardon has ever been granted by the United States in the aftermath of any war.

A far better precedent was the one followed by President Truman, who appointed an Amnesty Board in 1946 to recommend Presidential clemency for World War II draft evaders and named retired Associate Justice Owen Roberts of the Supreme Court as chairman. Also named were Willis Smith, president of the American Bar Association, and James F. O'Neil, special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy during World War II.

Justice Roberts favored blanket amnesty, but after giving over a few cases he agreed to review all on an individual basis. When he presented the board's report to President Truman,

Justice Roberts said he "never realized how many were not entitled to amnesty."

The review took a year and covered 15,805 cases. The board recommended executive clemency for only 1,523. President Truman pardoned another 1,518 because they served a year or more in the armed services and received an honorable discharge.

There has been a change in the political climate, which now supports forgiveness for those who deserve consideration. A great number of those who evaded the draft, as was the case after World War II, do not deserve clemency, and to grant blanket pardons to all would be unfair to those who were motivated by the demands of conscience. It would be more than unfair to those who served.

This unfairness could be avoided by President-elect Carter if he appointed his own amnesty board when he takes office, modifying his plan for blanket pardons.

SAMMY D. PALFY  
Lieut. Col., U.S.A.R., Retired  
Brooklyn, Nov. 15, 1976

## To Succeed

To the Editor:

President-elect particularly difficult search for a man. On the one hand expressed a strong Government ideas and no. 1 policies of the F on the other ha lected to ignore; from the press, of State who in "expertise" in fo lem, he that the to define such experience in t scholarly contri Foreign Affairs, official groups s Foreign Relations at one of the Ivy automatically e outside the for ment.

Fortunately, C insurmountable. Congress, thro various commit foreign relations knowledgeable i same time, Kissi excluded Congre of the nation's members of the main outside the mind our rec Specifically, Cart consideration to Iowa, chairman oo Africa. His Ford Administrat vene in Angola to majority rule Africa are well his informed q witnesses before mitte has prov possesses ample a knowledgeable policy.

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Lewisburg,

To the Editor:

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New

## The New Air

To the Editor:

Your glowing Lievinsky, which a deserved, re-emph must recur to na obituaries of an foreign birth, wh whose parents of open society, of rather than, cope, erated by wars or turmoil abroad. United States do r stein or a Thom Rosina Lievinsky l level of our socie

Lawyers, gover tors, Congressional public at large be reminded of this a nity-gritty of the Against the press business" or, oth group it is neces carefully closing penniless immigr might become the tendency and to u who can make Jes cant contributions

New

## A Quince Grov

To the Editor:

Yesterday, to r across a quince tr in the Brooklyn Bot the years; I' small grance of the "g stored in my moth How many have jelly" or ever eve And that opene thought—who is it serving the disap berries and what is it?

How many of bowls of russet app nuts on the table many have ever see tasted the delicate berry jam? Have you of grapefruit jelly? of frozen jelly? of chestnuts that lined ing up in early aut flowers in the ask that indeed, su t hat treats may over children and grand

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## The Times Welco

readers: Letters

must include the address, and the because n.c. the mail received, we are unable to be return unpubli

## Of Oil and Hypocrisy

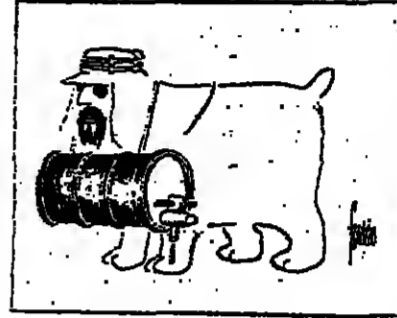
To the Editor:

The resistance to the anticipated increases for OPEC oil by the West is absurd and hypocritical. And the veiled threats of some kind of retaliation are outrageous.

America private industry has never made any price reductions of the slightest consequence to make Western products more accessible to the average consumer in Africa or Asia, including the oil societies of the Middle East and Venezuela. There is one trivial, ridiculous exception: American textbook publishers reduce prices about 5 percent by way of a looser discount and a reduction in authors' royalties by 50 percent, but the book still costs the equivalent of more than one month's total income in many third-world societies.

And United States distribution of food to the hungry of the third world has not been in the form of gifts. It has been in terms of loans with severe restricting conditions. Other Western societies have been consistently more generous with free food for the hungry than has the United States.

In the long run, increased OPEC oil



prices could constitute a nonviolent gradual device to reduce the obscene inequities in the standards of living that now exist. These inequities are direct functions of the rip-off practices of the West applied for centuries against the third-world peoples.

The standard of living of the West must be severely reduced in order to raise the standard of living of the third world merely to a dignified subsistence. Higher OPEC oil prices could lead to a very useful form of forced busing if the price of gasoline becomes prohibitive for the Western automobile owner.

CY GREEN  
Whitman, Mass., Nov. 15, 1976

## Conservation Price Tag

To the Editor:

The item in your edition of Nov. 9 about the discovery of furbish louseworts on the site of a proposed hydroelectric project brings to mind the question as to who among us is willing to pay for the improvements to our quality of life mandated by new Federal and state environmental statutes. If, as your news item suggests may happen, the discovery of this endangered flower causes the dam to be canceled, it will presumably be necessary to generate the needed electricity by the more expensive method of burning imported oil. This would cause a small but permanent increase in the cost of living.

Some people no doubt feel that the added cost would be fully justified in the interest of preserving a valuable ecological feature of the remote wilds of northern Maine. But a much larger group of people has clearly expressed its unwillingness to have any part in paying for such ecological improvements. I refer to all those employees who have insisted through their bargaining representatives on the protection of cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) clauses in their work contracts.

One means of assuring that the economic burden of protecting our environment falls more evenly on all sectors of our society would be to exclude from cost-of-living calculations all those cost increments that can be attributed to improving our quality of life. To make this procedure more palatable to the average worker I suggest that in lieu of the next cost-of-living adjustment a pressed specimen of a furbish lousewort be included in each pay envelope.

HENRY HURWITZ JR.  
Schenectady, N.Y., Nov. 15, 1976

## Lebanon's Loss

To the Editor:

Lebanon's unfolding tragedy reaches a climax as Soviet-made Syrian tanks enforce the "peace." Another small democratic nation, unique in the vast Arab world, loses its independence. Similar losses come to mind: Spain after its civil war and Czechoslovakia, victims of external intervention.

Though historic events are never duplicated, their implications must be examined. It was the Riyadh conference of Arab kings and presidents

the conclusion that should more properly be drawn is that of the essential homogeneity of the electorate on a totally nationwide basis. The map could almost as easily have looked like a checkerboard instead of simple or simplistic East vs. West prophetic areas.

The election so viewed should be more consistent with national harmony and unity. I believe this to be the sounder, and healthier view, fully justified by the returns.

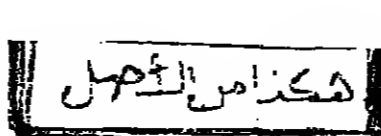
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# Editor Mr. Carter At the Crossroad

By Tom Wicker

Two months before he takes the office as President, Jimmy Carter already is face to face with one of the major questions that will determine the course of his Administration. He seeks at the outset to gain the confidence of the business and financial community, or will he risk their wrath by moving rapidly and periodically to attack the economic social ills he campaigned against? The available evidence is that Mr. Carter so far is opting for Wall Street's side. He and Chairman Arthur F. Burns of the Federal Reserve Board, for example, are staging an Alphonse-Gaston act in promising to cooperate with one another, although Burns keeps inveigling against the President for a stimulative tax cut.

At his second post-election conference if the nation had been prepared to accept 5 to 7 per cent unemployment for most of the year until 1980, Mr. Carter replied: "I could guess that is a likely prospect. Granted that the present 7.9 per cent unemployment rate cannot be held overnight to the 4 to 4.5 per cent Mr. Carter has pledged, his response to this and other questions on subject suggests caution rather than swift and innovative action."

Samuel Jordan, Mr. Carter's former campaign manager and now talent manager, told Washington reporters, however, that the President-elect had to appoint a Treasury Secretary

## IN THE NATION

### Who is going to verbalize the concerns of the OR...

Who would be a "bridge" to the corporate and financial worlds—someone who can verbalize the concerns of the financial community and anticipate the financial community's reaction to economic decisions he might make?

The trouble with that is that the financial community has never lacked the ability to "verbalize" its concerns; all ministrations of both parties are rife with such people; and without them, anyone of moderate intelligence and decent memory can guess what the financial community's reaction will be to any economic decision.

The financial community, that is, is against such decisions if they are aimed primarily at relieving unemployment and the tax burden on the poor, while raising taxes on business and the wealthy; and it will be for his policies if they put priority fears first and protect the rich from higher taxation and government intervention.

Who is going to "verbalize" the concerns of the unemployed in the Administration? That question squares to the President-elect's Newsweek article by Vernon Riffe, executive director of the League for Economic Democracy.

Mr. Riffe's black claim on Carter, Mr. Wicker wrote, "is not the traditional claim for government jobs, but there is every indication that the Administration will feature high offices. Rather, it is a claim for policies that would reverse the tragic decline of black standards. . . . Please note that what Carter wants is what poor whites demand: that the country as a whole restore its sense of vision and purpose."

At one point was made even more clearly by Eddie N. Williams, director of the Joint Center for Studies, a black research organization at the University of Missouri after the election in which he did so much to put Jimmy Carter in office, Mr. Williams said: "The Administration will confront the black community—the opportunity to open up the lily-white world of government and to assure blacks have an equal chance to participate in the nation's policies and decisions. A Cabinet post and a assistant or two will not suffice; now is the time to integrate the black community into the nation's life process—to conquer the frontier of segregation. . . . It has a unique opportunity to do so, as blacks become full participants in the nation's policy-making. This would not only be fair but would broaden the pool of talent to get the job done. More important, the broad inclusion of blacks would provide a much-needed perspective in the early stages of policy formulation, rather than policies have been locked in and the only alternative is to wait for a crisis."

Thoughtful black leaders demanding a mere political black vote; they are asking Mr. Carter's Administration to do the economic and social work that drew blacks so heavily into the campaign. When President-elect can do that and the approval of the financial community is doubtful, as another article will discuss, and business as usual is not good enough to meet the needs of the black community.

# Vietnam: A Reply to the U.S. Veto

Following are excerpts from remarks by Dinh Ba Thi, Vietnam's permanent observer at the United Nations, at a meeting of the Security Council on Monday.

By Dinh Ba Thi

The pretext used by the American Government this time to veto the admission of Vietnam [to the United Nations] is an allegation by that Government that the Vietnamese side has not provided a complete list of Americans missing in the Vietnam war and, consequently, is not devoted to the cause of peace and humanitarianism—indispensable qualifications for membership of the United Nations.

First of all, we believe that it must be stressed that the problem of Americans missing during the war in Vietnam, like the negotiations which are taking place in Paris between Vietnam and the United States, is part of the bilateral relations between the two countries and has absolutely nothing to do with Article 4 of the Charter.

The American Government, using various pretexts according to the circumstances and its needs of the moment—their opposition to so-called "selective universality," the problem of missing Americans, the results of negotiations at Paris, and so forth—is continuing its policy of obstruction with regard to the admission of Vietnam to membership.

By mentioning the problem of the missing Americans and considering that as a humanitarian problem, all the while using terms that are insulting to the Vietnamese people in response to gestures of good will on the Vietnamese side, the Ford Administration has tried to strike a sensitive chord in world public opinion for political purposes that are very well known. In reality, that Administration has not shown any good will with regard to the settlement of the problem of Americans listed as missing.

All those who prize justice and peace, including a large segment of the American population, will surely not forget the crimes of aggression and genocide committed by the imperialist aggressors against our people, crimes which shocked the conscience of all mankind during the war of aggression.

In keeping with humanitarian considerations, we should like to [ask] the American leaders if they were at all troubled in their consciences regarding the tens of thousands of Vietnamese families which suffered because their children, two years after the end of the war, are still listed as missing? How do they feel about the hundreds of Vietnamese who continue to be killed by mines and unexploded devices left?

How do they feel about the hundreds of thousands of prostitutes and orphans and the millions of unem-



Edward Sorel

employed who are the direct victims of American neo-colonialism in South Vietnam? Are their consciences troubled with regard to the entire people of Vietnam who must now overcome enormous difficulties and accept all manner of deprivations in order to bind the wounds of war caused by two million American soldiers armed to the teeth, by the 15 million tons of explosives and by the tens of thousands of tons of American toxic chemical products used in the war?

In spite of all that, the Vietnamese Government, has proved by its acts and its flexibility, its willingness to settle the problem of the Americans missing in the war in Vietnam. Furthermore, who can deny the legitimate and legal right of the Vietnamese people to demand of the American Government that it honor the signature of its representatives and that it respect its commitment to contribute to healing the wounds of war and to the reconstruction of Vietnam after the war?

After the war, the Vietnamese Government on a number of occasions proposed talks with the American Government in order to discuss settlement of problems outstanding since the Paris Agreements on Vietnam and

concerning the two countries in an effort to normalize relations.

Whereas the American Government has left no stone unturned in its attempts to delay any response to our constructive proposals, the Vietnamese Government has demonstrated its good will by giving the American side the lists and remains of those soldiers killed in the war in Vietnam whom we were able to identify. A special committee of experts from various competent services of Vietnam are still hard at work in an effort to seek out and identify missing Americans.

While talks are continuing between the two parties in Paris on the settlement of the problems concerning the two sides, including the problem of Americans missing in the war in Vietnam, and while there are encouraging signs that it may be possible to begin business-like negotiations, the opposition of the American veto to our candidacy only proves one thing: that the policy of the Ford-Kissinger Administration is based more on rancor and vengeance than on a serious desire to settle the problem of missing Americans.

# A Smaller Bang for a Buck

By C. L. Sulzberger

VAREVILLE, France—In the nasty simplified cold war days which nobody in his right mind hearkens back to, advocates of a strategy of all-out nuclear aggression argued that this could be a less expensive as well as more deadly means of defending the West because it was based on "a bigger bang for a buck." This meant more calculable megadeaths for each military budget dollar spent.

But now the NATO alliance, whose leaders are about to hold their annual review next month, has discovered to its horror some billions that should be invested in more effective defense are being wasted by ridiculous rivalry and duplication of effort among partners who are politically too weak or nationally too zealous to end this folly.

The former chairman of NATO's military committee, West German General Johannes Steinhoff, argues: "As an alliance of sovereign countries competing with each other economically, NATO reflects the economic, industrial and political situation in each member country, and this in turn has repercussions in the great variety of projects and weapons. This state of affairs has helped to make NATO look today like an army museum."

The trouble is that this very state of affairs is rendered worse by a resurgent economic recession. Each country obviously prefers to keep alliance costs down but, also favors economic nationalism so that each country can, whenever possible, manufacture and sell to non-NATO markets weapons systems theoretically designed for its own and the coalition's defense. The U.S.A. is the worst offender in this respect but West Germany, France and even Britain and Italy follow their leader.

Dr. Gardiner Tucker, recently NATO's Assistant Secretary General for Defense Support, has prepared a study on this drab subject for the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs, whose board of governors is meeting here. The background to his analysis may be seen in another observation by Steinhoff:

"We are witnessing at present a fascinating technological race between the West and the Soviet Union, mainly because of the waste of our research and development resources we have allowed the Soviet Union step by step to reduce the gap which was traditionally in favor of the West. We give NATO the huge sum of \$20 billion a year for research and development, but up to half of the projects are parallel projects that involve unnecessary duplication, or even triplication or quadruplication."

Tucker points out that in 1973 the alliance had 31 different types of antitank weapons, whereas military analysts considered "five was probably the optimum number." A further 18 were then being developed.

The ACE mobile force containing units from seven allied nations and totalling 5,000 men, has seven different types of aircraft, six types of recoilless rifles, its own logistical personnel and support, plus so many other mixtures of arms that its commander estimates today it would take just twice as long to deploy for action than it would were its composition standardized.

Differing types (according to each nation) of fuel, ammunition, arms and supplies make it sometimes difficult, sometimes impossible to resupply aircraft away from their regular bases. There isn't even a NATO standard nozzle for pumping gas into fighters. NATO's ships have 36 kinds of radar for fire control and 40 kinds of target-

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

### Billions that should be invested in more effective defense are being wasted by ridiculous rivalry...

caliber gun, therefore requiring manufacture and distribution of 40 kinds of shell.

According to Tucker, the resulting lack of military coherence and inefficiency stems from the fact that allied rivals for foreign sales (which help ease national unemployment) "have tended to protect their defense industries and to procure their own designs from their own factories."

The roster of wastage is as endless as it is needless. Seven allies are planning six different tactical communications systems for their forces within the next five years, but no two of these can communicate directly with each other; nor can any communicate directly with the NATO integrated communication system.

Tucker rightly insists: "All NATO forces must be interoperable. In particular, this must be true of North American and European forces operating together." But what "must be" is in fact far from being the case.

We have curiously come to the point where we are spending relatively more and getting relatively less for our money as each year now goes by. Isn't it high time to reform, rationalize and standardize the alliance's equipment and its overall system of research and development?

# The Southern Baptists

By Foy Valentine

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The question, "Who is Jimmy Carter?" is a complex one that was partly answered by the voters Nov. 2. The question, "Who are Southern Baptists?" is an even more complex one that now requires a special, if necessarily partial, answer in the context of recent goings-on at the Baptist Church of Plains, Ga., where the President-elect is a member and teaches a Sunday school class.

The incident at Plains has been at least partly racial. No matter that blacks have attended services at the church for years. No matter that the person primarily involved is not a Baptist. No matter that he is not a resident of the community. No matter that both the President-elect and his pastor have repeatedly, unequivocally opposed racism. No matter that the church has now reversed the decision. The main character in that drama has been a black, so the incident is still at least partly racial, and Southern Baptists are properly questioned about it.

Who are Southern Baptists? Really? We are Christians. We have publicly, every one of us of his own free will and accord, confessed Jesus Christ as Lord and have subsequently been baptized as a symbol of our own burial by the grace of God to the old life of sin and our resurrection to walk in newness of life.

We are Baptists. Accepting the Bible as our guide in faith and practice, we have a focus on the importance of voluntarism in true religion, a conviction about the priesthood of the believer, a belief in the worth of every individual, a concern for both evangelism and ethics, a congregational form of church government, a commitment to separation of church and state as the surest guarantee of religious liberty, and an understanding that God expects His changed people to change the world.

We are a national religious body. The name Southern Baptist Convention is a geographical misnomer, for our 13 million members are in more than 35,000 independent and completely autonomous churches scattered throughout all 50 states. On an average Sunday now, we baptize in our churches about 8,000 new members who have professed faith in Jesus. We support some 5,000 missionaries at home and abroad. Our churches last year received total gifts in excess of \$1.5 billion. We work closely and supportively with the Baptist World Alliance—some 35 million members, including about 12 million American black Baptists.

We are, in the majority, Southerners

and Southwesterners. Yet we are actually quite heterogeneous: rich and poor, rural and urban, educated and uneducated, Republicans and Democrats, black and white, even Northern and Southern.

And we are sinners. Soren Kierkegaard said in "The Sickness Unto Death" that Christianity begins with the doctrine of sin. We understand that. We know that not only have we sinned in the past but that we are sinners still, not just honorary sinners but practicing, real sinners.

In a Baptist church, deacons can speak or act for themselves but they may not properly speak or act for the church except as expressly authorized to do so. No Baptist speaks for another. I am deeply grieved that some deacons of the Baptist Church of Plains decided to try to keep the Rev. Cleon King out of their meeting house. I am deeply gratified, though not surprised, that the church has now voted decisively to abolish its 1965 racial barrier to membership, which it had passed in the white heat of the civil-rights battle.

Most Southern Baptists lamented the action of some leaders at the Baptist Church of Plains not only because it scandalized the church but also because it shamefully aired the dirty linen of the 1960's and needlessly reopened old wounds that are slowly but surely healing, at precisely the time when the clearest possible Christian witness is needed.

As racism and race prejudice are prominent features in America's body politic, so they are besetting sins in the life of American churches in general and of Baptist churches in the South in particular. Racism is evil: It is nevertheless endemic in America. It is endemic in the North as well as in the South, in urban Detroit, as well as rural Georgia, in the obscenities of Earl Butz as well as the obscenities of Lester Maddox, and in the silk-stocking high churches as well as the blue-overalls low churches. The sin of racism is one Southern Baptists as a whole do not wink at, gloss over, or condone.

It may be remembered, moreover, that Southern Baptist deacon Jimmy Carter would not be President-elect if it had not been for the overwhelming support of his black Baptist brothers and sisters. That says something that helps to bring into perspective the incident at Plains.

Foy Valentine has been executive secretary of the Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention since 1960.

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